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As Part 4 of a series of five studies, data is provided by colleges and universities on what capital facilities were planned, per square foot costs, and how they were financed during 1960-61, plus how they proposed to do so up to 1965-66. Comprehensive data is presented on existing, potential, and projected enrollments, plans for constructing additional facilities in per square foot construction costs of facilities by type of facility, and the prospects for financing that construction. The appendix includes the questionnaire used containing definitions and classifications of terminology used. (NI)

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College and University
Facilities Survey

Part 4:

College and University Enrollment and Facilities Survey, 1961–65

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Foreword

Once it was a witticism to say that the typical college administrator knew just what was the ideal enrollment for his institution—10 percent larger than the current figure. The typical order of expected increase as expressed in recent years is a doubling of enrollments, the only variable being the number of years it is likely to require in a given case.

Growth in colleges and universities means much more than a boost in the figures of the admissions office, more than additional meals to plan, more even than new buildings and larger staffs. Growth changes the character and classification of many institutions. Not only do they step out of one size group and into the next, but many change type and some even control. State colleges in some cases become State universities. State teachers colleges tend to become State colleges with broad programs in liberal arts and the preprofessional fields. Some junior colleges become 4-year colleges as a result of growth; others expand without essential change in their basic objectives. Now and then a privately controlled institution becomes publicly controlled in the process of adjustment to growth.

This report, Part 4 of a series, summarizes data provided by colleges and universities to show how they planned and financed capital facilities during 1960–61 and how they propose to do so up to 1965–66. (Part 1 showed financing of college facilities for 1951–55; Part 2 showed planning for expansion, 1956–70; and Part 3, to be published, will present an inventory of college facilities.) It is hoped that all using this report, particularly individuals and groups concerned with planning for higher education facilities, will take into account not only the listed plans for expansion but the extent to which these plans are based on funds anticipated from sources as yet undetermined.

Dr. William S. Fuller, former Specialist for Physical Facilities, Business Administration Section (now Director, Physical Facilities Studies, Indiana University), shared in planning and instituting this survey. Research and copy preparation were performed by Sylvia K. Barmash, Anna Jane Holbrook, Alice Pool, and Lucille L. Wellman.

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Administration Branch

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CHAPTER I

Introduction

THIS SURVEY of enrollment and planned facilities of the Nation's colleges and universities, 1961 to 1965, is Part 4 in a series of five studies. The series is intended to present a progressive and comprehensive analysis of current and prospective accommodations in higher education facilities. Only by accumulating into one series of compatible tables data representing the combined current planning of the Nation's individual institutions can a clear picture be obtained of the adequacy of the total planning.

College and university administrators have signified through their professional associations an awareness of the need for these comprehensive data and have responded readily to the questionnaires circulated for the series. This pooling of their present information and of their projections for the future enables the administrators to share intelligently in higher education planning.

The five studies as presented and as planned are as follows:

Part 1. Cost and Financing of College and University Buildings, 1951–55 [1]

This report, published early in 1959, was designed to provide facts on costs and financing of college and university facilities constructed between January 1, 1951, and December 31, 1955. The 5-year span covered a period of transition when the institutions moved from the expediencies of the postwar period to long-range programs dealing with the construction of permanent plant facilities.

Part 2. Planning for College and University Physical Plant Expansion, 1956–70 [2]

This study, published in 1960, was concerned with construction planned by colleges from 1956 through 1970. It discussed planning goals and presented data on types of buildings planned, estimated costs, and proposed methods of financing construction.

Part 3. Inventory of College and University Physical Facilities, December 31, 1957

The purpose of this project is to establish a perpetual or continuing inventory, building by building, of existing facilities on each campus throughout the United States. Data collected cover such items as primary function of building; year of initial occupancy; plant fund investment for building and for equipment; type of construction; condition and estimated value of building as of December 31, 1957; and assignable area and capacity of space by function. A preliminary report, based on a selected sampling of slightly more than 100 institutions, has been published.[3]

Part 4. College and University Enrollment and Facilities Survey, 1961–65

The purpose of this study (the current survey) is to present comprehensive data on existing, potential, and projected enrollment, plans for constructing additional facilities in the period, and the prospects for financing that construction. (A preliminary report[4] was issued in three parts, covering a partial analysis of early replies received from 1,473 institutions representing 78 percent of the total enrollment.)

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[1] W. Robert Bokelman and John B. Rork. *College and University Facilities Survey, Part 1: Cost and Financing of College and University Buildings, 1951–55.* U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Office of Education (Circular No. 540).

[2] W. Robert Bokelman and John B. Rork. *College and University Facilities Survey, Part 2: Planning for College and University Physical Plant Expansion, 1956–70.* U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Office of Education (Circular No. 603).

[3] Louis A. D'Amico and E. Eugene Higgins. *College and University Facilities Survey, Part 3: Inventory of College and University Physical Facilities, December 31, 1957, a Preliminary Report.* U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Office of Education. 1959. 19 pp.

Part 5. New Colleges and Universities Planned

This study, not yet begun, will be intended to share among college administrators whatever plans are being made for constructing entirely new campuses. In this category are three types of projects: (1) a completely new institution created to meet a recognized need, (2) a new campus for an existing institution which has outgrown the physical capacity of its old site, and (3) a new campus accommodating a branch of an existing institution.

Survey Response

In the summer of 1961 the questionnaire for the current study (see copy in appendix) was mailed to the 2,005 institutions appearing in the *Education Directory, 1960–61, Part 3, Higher Education.*[5] The form had three principal parts: (1) enrollment, undergraduate and graduate, full-time and part-time, in the fall term of 1960–61, and the number of men, women, and married couples accommodated in residential facilities; (2) enrollment by these same categories for which instructional and residential accommodations are being planned by 1965–66; and (3) construction and rehabilitation projects planned for completion by the fall term of 1965. The planned construction portion of the questionnaire was sufficiently detailed to show the identity of the building or project; the year of expected completion; the effect of the facility (new, addition, replacement, remodeling); the primary function; a secondary function, if any; the estimated gross square feet; the estimated cost; and the anticipated sources of the funds.

Responses were received from 1,604 institutions, or 80 percent, having 89.4 percent of the total enrollment (opening fall enrollment of degree-credit students as reported in *Opening (Fall) Enrollment in Higher Education, 1960*[6]). Tables A and B show institutional response by region and by type, respectively.

Responding institutions represented 89.7 percent of enrollment at publicly controlled institutions and 88.9 percent of enrollment at privately controlled institutions. (See table C.) Regionally, the response by enrollment was greatest in the Great Lakes and Plains region, 94.0 percent (95.9 percent of public enrollment and 91.0 percent of private enrollment). By type of institution, universities led with 97.1 percent of total enrollment, and theological schools were lowest, 70.6 percent. (See table D.)

Table A.—Number of institutions responding in the College and University Enrollment and Facilities Survey 1961–65, by control and region

Region	Total public and private			Public			Private		
	Total	Respondents	Percent	Total	Respondents	Percent	Total	Respondents	Percent
All regions	**2,005**	**1,604**	**80.0**	**697**	**570**	**81.8**	**1,308**	**1,034**	**79.1**
North Atlantic	554	449	81.0	120	91	75.8	434	358	82.5
Great Lakes and Plains	584	476	81.6	190	151	79.5	394	325	82.5
Southeast	434	331	76.3	153	130	85.0	281	201	71.5
West and Southwest	427	345	80.8	232	196	84.5	195	149	76.4
Outlying parts	6	3	50.0	2	2	100.0	4	1	25.0

---

[4] Leslie F. Robbins, "Student Accommodations in Instructional Facilities, 1960–61 and Planned for 1965–66," "Student Accommodations in Residential Facilities, 1960–61 and Planned for 1965–66," and "Expenditures Planned for Higher Education Facilities, 1961–65"—Physical Facilities Series data sheets Nos. 4, 5, and 6, respectively. U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Office of Education. 1962.

[5] *Education Directory, 1960–61, Part 3, Higher Education,* U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Office of Education, OE-50000-61. Washington: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1961.

[6] *Opening (Fall) Enrollment in Higher Education, 1960: Institutional Data,* U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Office of Education (Circular No. 637). Opening fall enrollment figures have been used in only two contexts in this report—(1) to derive the rate of response, and (2) to classify institutions by size. Other totals representing students accommodated are as reported for this survey and are not limited to degree-credit students.

Table B.—Number of institutions responding in the College and University Enrollment and Facilities Survey 1961–65, by control and type of institution: Aggregate United States

Type of institution	Total public and private			Public			Private		
	Total	Respondents	Percent	Total	Respondents	Percent	Total	Respondents	Percent
All types	2,005	1,604	80.0	697	570	81.8	1,308	1,034	79.1
Universities	153	144	94.1	90	85	94.4	63	59	93.7
Liberal arts colleges	762	633	83.1	87	79	90.8	675	554	82.1
Teachers colleges	198	160	80.8	166	136	81.9	32	24	75.0
Independent technological schools	44	37	84.1	20	16	80.0	24	21	87.5
Theological schools	176	130	73.9	----------	----------	0	176	130	73.9
Other independent professional schools	119	87	73.1	10	4	40.0	109	83	76.1
Junior colleges	553	413	74.7	324	250	77.2	229	163	71.2

Table C.—Enrollment of institutions responding in the College and University Enrollment and Facilities Survey, 1961–65, by control and region [1]

Region	Total public and private enrollment			Public enrollment			Private enrollment		
	Total	Respondents	Percent	Total	Respondents	Percent	Total	Respondents	Percent
All regions	3,649,644	3,261,569	89.4	2,160,107	1,937,281	89.7	1,489,537	1,324,288	88.9
North Atlantic	999,330	882 431	88.3	320,163	253.441	79.2	679,167	628,990	92.6
Great Lakes and Plains	1,046,342	983 675	94.0	649,106	622.264	95.9	397,236	361,411	91.0
Southeast	582,892	495,279	85.0	384,539	345,505	89.8	198,353	149,774	75.5
West and Southwest	994,750	881,126	88.6	787,453	697.225	88.5	207,297	183,901	88.7
Outlying parts	26,330	19,058	72.4	18,846	18,846	100.0	7,484	212	2.8

[1] *Opening (Fall) Enrollment in Higher Education, 1960: Institutional Data*, U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Office of Education (Circular No. 637).

Table D.—Enrollment of institutions responding in the College and University Enrollment and Facilities Survey, 1961–65, by control and type of institution: Aggregate United States [1]

Type of institution	Total public and private enrollment			Public enrollment			Private enrollment		
	Total	Respondents	Percent	Total	Respondents	Percent	Total	Respondents	Percent
All types	3,649,644	3,261,569	89.4	2,160,107	1,937,281	89.7	1,489,537	1,324,288	88.9
Universities	1,552,751	1,507,526	97.1	993,172	956.970	96.4	559,579	550,556	98.4
Liberal arts colleges	1,024,457	864.741	84.4	342,816	290 414	84.7	681,641	574,327	84.3
Teachers colleges	359,227	289,666	80.6	345,906	280 607	81.1	13,321	9,059	68.0
Independent technological schools	97,569	79,217	81.2	36,654	26,824	73.2	60,915	52,393	86.0
Theological schools	41,817	29.526	70.6	----------	----------	0	41,817	29,526	70.6
Other independent professional schools	69,870	58 830	84.2	12,497	10 068	80.6	57,373	48 762	85.0
Junior colleges	503,953	432,063	85.7	429,062	372,398	86.8	74,891	59,665	79.7

[1] *Opening (Fall) Enrollment in Higher Education, 1960: Institutional Data*, U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Office of Education (Circular No. 637).

Construction Reported in Earlier Studies

Since 1957–58 the Office of Education has made an annual study[7] of higher education salaries, tuition and fees, and room and board rates. In the same questionnaire form for that study is included a schedule for reporting the construction of physical facilities and projects completed during the preceding fiscal year. Data from the first three of these surveys and from Part 1 of the Facilities Survey have been published under the title *Progress in the Construction of Higher Education Facilities 1951–59*.[8] These analyses, as well as any which may be derived from subsequent Planning and Management Data studies, may be used to supplement the Inventory (Part 3) and to compare with the plans of the institutions previously indicated in Parts 2 and 4 as an index of the realization of planned projects.

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[7] W. Robert Bokelman, *Higher Education Planning and Management Data* (series). U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Office of Education, Circulars 517, 549, 614, 651, 683, and 685. Now published as *Higher Education Salaries* and *Higher Education Basic Student Charges*.

[8] W. Robert Bokelman and Leslie F. Robbins, *Progress in the Construction of Higher Education Facilities 1951–59*. U.S. Office of Education (Circular No. 665). Washington: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1962.

Relation of Part 4 to Part 2

In analyzing responses to Part 2 of the Physical Facilities series, it was found that planning beyond the period of 5 years immediately ahead became progressively less definite. Projects scheduled for completion between 1956 and 1960 revealed a higher degree of certainty and comprised a far larger share of the total planning for the 15-year period than did either the second or the third 5-year period.

In spite of forecasts of constantly increasing enrollments through 1970, progressively smaller amounts were reported for Part 2 in the planned expenditures for additional facilities, ranging downward from $3,621 million for 1956–60 to $1,314 million for 1961–65 and $318 million for 1966–70. (It is worthy of note that planned expenditures in 1960–61 for the ensuing 5 years of this study are more than five times the amount reported in 1956 as planned for these same 5 years.) It became apparent that the planned construction recorded in Part 2 for that portion of the period beyond 1960 was not dependable. The determination was therefore made that Part 4 would confine its purview to the period of 5 years starting with the fall term of 1960. Mention will be made in the appropriate chapters of the differences appearing in the trends and distributions of the data in Part 4 as compared to data in Part 2.

Growth of New Campuses

In Part 4, as well as in Part 2, there was necessarily a gap in the reporting of planned new facilities in that it was not possible to anticipate and to include the segment of planning which involves future new institutions. Many new institutions appeared in the Part 4 survey which could not have been canvassed for Part 2 data since they were not in existence in 1957. No doubt the same thing will be true of Part 4. There is a phenomenal growth in the number of new 2-year colleges, for instance. Some new institutions are the result of consolidations of existing institutions. The net effect of such institutions upon the total facilities outlook is difficult to foresee.

Organization of Data

In order to provide as broad a basis of interpretation as possible, the tables in this study are organized largely in conformance with the pattern established in Parts 1 and 2. This will permit various direct comparisons and an indication of trend patterns. Some of these will be pointed out in the text, but still others will be observable on further study by persons with particular fields of interest.

Most educational administrators will be interested in the data of specific categories, either public or private, rather than in a composite of both; and in a particular type, such as universities or liberal arts colleges; or in a size category by enrollment; or in a regional pattern. However, aggregate data are also presented in the interest of overall comparisons.

Presentation of data begins with comprehensive tables of gross amounts (head count, institution count, number of projects, costs in gross thousands of dollars, or area in hundreds of square feet) according to various categories (State, region, type of institution, or size grouping). In some instances the gross tables are condensed, as is the case wherein the 56 functional types of buildings are grouped into five general groups (plus a group of campus improvements). From the gross tables are derived percentage tables by which it is possible to determine relative degrees of significance. Each such table needs interpretation. It is misleading, for instance, to observe from gross figures that the West and Southwest region is planning to spend 1½ times as much on new facilities in the 5-year period as is the Southeast region, unless at the same time it is seen that the 1960 enrollments of full-time students in the two regions were in approximately that same ratio.

In the process of making valid comparisons of expenditures by category of enrollment, the computation of dollars per full-time student is often the most meaningful index. However, this is not universally true—ranking of expenditures for research facilities, for instance, does not necessarily match size ranking of institutions by total enrollment or even by enrollment of graduate students. Meaningful comparisons are also achieved in observing the percentage distribution of one category as compared with the percentage distribution of the total amount. As an example, the distribution of the total planned construction expenditures into functional groups results in the following significant pattern—51 percent for instructional facilities, 8 percent for research facilities, 6 percent for general facilities, 27 percent for residential facilities, 6 percent for other auxiliary facilities, and 2 percent for campus improvements. Some variations from that pattern would be normal in some regions, but extreme variations invite specific interpretation. The text will attempt to call attention to such instances and, in some cases, may suggest the reason for the apparent disparity.

A one-time report of data is usually of little value in revealing a trend, but comparisons (especially by percent) with compatible information gathered on other occasions may be significant of a trend. Or, when the total expenditures for the 5-year period are distributed among the 5 individual years in the period, trends may be discerned. Likewise, the stage of planning might be expected to be progressively remote as tabulated by year. A deviation from the total planning pattern stages observed in the case of one category—such as a particular functional group—may need interpretation.

Extrapolation to 100 Percent

To extrapolate the results of this survey, comprising 80 percent of the institutions and 89 percent of the enrollment, to 100 percent of the institutions and enrollment, the composition of the nonrespondent groups must be considered and the data extrapolated selectively. The fact that the average enrollment of nonrespondents is much lower than that of respondent institutions (961 vs. 2,037) indicates that the planning of the nonrespondents will be on the average more like that of institutions in the 500–999 size category than like that of the average of all respondents. Or by type, the projection to 100 percent should take into account the probable characteristics of the 5 nonrespondent universities, the 133 nonrespondent liberal arts colleges, the 39 nonrespondent teachers colleges, etc., as has been done in the following table.

Sample extrapolation to 100 percent of institutions, by type

(Expenditure data are in thousands)

Type of institution	Number of responding institutions	Planned total expenditures	Average expenditure	Total institutions	Extrapolated expenditures
Universities	148	$4,046,000	$27,338	153	$4,183,000
Liberal arts colleges	629	1,720,000	2,734	762	2,083,000
Teachers colleges	159	818,000	5,145	198	1,018,000
Technological schools	36	254,000	7,056	44	310,000
Theological schools	128	66,000	516	176	90,000
Professional schools	88	135,000	1,538	119	183,000
Junior colleges	416	486,000	1,168	553	646,000
	----------	7,525,000	----------	--------	8,513,000

Using the average expenditure for each type of institution and projecting to 100 percent for each type, the total would be $8.5 billion, whereas an unselective extrapolation would amount to $9.4 billion.

Extrapolation to 100 percent of the institutions by size categories rather than by type does not change the result significantly but rather tends to confirm the extrapolated national total planning at $8.5 billion for additional physical facilities by 1965–66, as shown in the following table.

Sample extrapolation to 100 percent of institutions, by size

(Expenditure data are in thousands)

Size of student body	Number of responding institutions	Planned total expenditures	Average expenditure	Total institutions	Extrapolated expenditures
Below 500	620	$518,000	$835	840	$701,000
500–999	340	574,000	1,688	427	721,000
1,000–2,499	338	1,173,000	3,471	400	1,388,000
2,500–4,999	139	1,043,000	7,502	159	1,193,000
5,000–9,999	97	1,441,000	14,852	105	1,559,000
10,000 and over	70	2,776,000	39,662	74	2,935,000
	----------	7,525,000	----------	--------	8,497,000

It should be remembered that the basic reported figures are estimates in most cases and that therefore any such extrapolations as these become speculative.

CHAPTER II

Planned Increase in Instructional Accommodations, 1961–65

REGIONAL AND STATE distribution of students accommodated in instructional facilities in 1960–61 and of students expected to be accommodated in 1965–66 are shown in tables 1A, 1B, and 1C (for all students, students in publicly controlled institutions, and students in privately controlled institutions, respectively). Enrollments are indicated as undergraduate or graduate and full-time or part-time. Tables 2A, 2B, and 2C show a similar distribution by type of institution and tables 3A, 3B, and 3C by size of institution. These tables are one index of expected growth. Another index will be revealed in a later chapter in data reported by the same respondents as to planned construction of additional instructional facilities.

Raw data as to the number of students accommodated in 1960–61 would be incomplete as a basis for computing the need for increased facilities without some reference to the degree to which instructional facilities were being fully utilized; that is, the net number of additional students which some institutions could have accommodated and the number by which other institutions at the same time were overcrowded. Tables 4A, 4B, and 4C present these figures by regional distribution, table 5 shows distribution by type, and table 6 shows distribution by size.

However, an attempt to achieve a definitive figure on the net adequacy of the colleges and universities for accommodating all students who wished to be accommodated in instructional facilities in 1960–61, by adding the reported unused spaces in some institutions and deducting the extent of overcrowding in others, would yield quite inconclusive results for the following reasons:

1. Many applicants who were turned away by overcrowded schools did not register elsewhere. They are not represented in either the number accommodated or in the excess number. Some institutions which reported a balance between capacity and enrollment, or 100-percent utilization, are operating under a policy of enrollment ceilings but actually reject many applicants. Such rejected applicants may not appear in the data of students accommodated elsewhere.
2. Many were turned away even where there were instructional accommodations for them because they also required dormitory accommodations. In this survey, residential accommodations were found to be in a general condition of overcrowding to the extent of 2 percent beyond normal capacity.
3. Certain academic departments of some institutions were overcrowded even when other departments had available space.
4. Vacant spaces in men's schools do not represent available spaces for women, and vice versa.
5. Additional capacity in a theological school does not represent generally available accommodations.
6. Unused spaces in a technological or professional school or even a teachers college cannot be counted as freely usable capacity.
7. Vacant spaces in a junior college or terminal institute have limited utilization potential.
8. Openings in a western college may not represent educational opportunity to an eastern city dweller who must live at home and perhaps attend school at night.
9. Church-related schools, even those unrestricted as to a student's religious affiliation, tend to accommodate a somewhat limited clientele.
10. Depreciation requires the replacement of a building in about 50 years. This can be expressed in terms of the number of students using the outdated structures. Replacement of facilities is necessary for an average of 2 percent of each year's student body and must be included in the planning.

Hence, it is seen that reported net numbers of additional students who could have been accommodated do not represent a realistic appraisal of "usable" unused capacity.

A more profitable use of the enrollment data collected in this study is to forecast the prospects for the future. The numbers of students in the respective categories, for which accommodations are reportedly being planned to be ready by the fall term of 1965–66, should be a general index of the composite planning of the colleges for the ensuing 5-year period. In individual instances the planning may vary widely from the average. Some institutions have adopted enrollment ceilings, and others are attempting to meet the demand. In many areas there is a commitment to provide the means of an adequate educational opportunity to all individuals who can qualify. In such cases it is usually the financial implications of the task which engage the attention of the planners.

In 1960–61 the 1,604 institutions responding in this survey were accommodating in instructional facilities 3,172,171 full-time and part-time students (2,304,057 full-time and 868,114 part-time). Of these, 2,782,472 were undergraduate and 389,699 were graduate students. Publicly controlled institutions enrolled 1,862,002, and privately controlled institutions enrolled 1,310,169.

By the 1965–66 fall term, there are expected to be accommodations for 4,452,619 in the responding institutions if funds can be acquired to provide the facilities and staff. This would be a 40-percent increase in the 5-year period. The anticipated distribution at that time is expected to be as follows: 3,258,967 full-time and 1,193,652 part-time; 3,901,207 undergraduate and 551,412 graduate. Publicly controlled institutions will enroll 2,702,197, and privately controlled, 1,750,422. (See figure 1.)

Based on these expectations, the percentages of increase in the above categories (as compared to the 40.4 percent overall increase) are indicative of some slight prospective changes in the complexion of the educational picture:

Enrollment	*Percent of increase*
Full-time students	41.4
Part-time students	37.5
Undergraduate students	40.2
Graduate students	41.5
Public institutions	45.1
Private institutions	33.6

Between full-time and part-time students, in terms of facilities needed, it is the growth of full-time enrollments which will engage the attention and require the planning efforts of most administrators, since in many instances the part-time students enrolled are in evening classes for which the facilities (but not staff) are the same as are used during the day. Between undergraduate and graduate[1] categories, it is the graduate courses which use accommodations requiring more space per student and more expensive equipment. Between public and private control, unless there is public assistance for private colleges in some form, it seems inevitable that more and more of the burden of educational costs must fall upon the publicly supported institutions.

The anticipated percentage increases by 1965–66 in full-time enrollments are: 40.8 percent for undergraduate students and 48.7 percent for graduate students. For full-time undergraduate students and full-time graduate students combined, public institutions were expecting an increase of 45.4 percent and private institutions an increase of 35.3 percent.

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[1] In table 2A, in which the distribution of enrollments in 1960-61 is shown by type of institution, it should not be a matter of undue concern that in a few instances graduate students appear to have been reported by junior colleges. For convenience in tabulating data, three types of institutions were grouped under the designation "junior colleges"—technical institutes, semiprofessional schools, and junior or community colleges. While they are all intended to be of less than degree-granting level, there is the possibility for misinterpretation on the part of a respondent.

Regional Distribution, 1960–61

Regionally, 84 percent of the total enrollment of responding institutions was fairly evenly divided among three of the four principal regions—North Atlantic, 27.7 percent; Great Lakes and Plains, 29.3 percent; and the West and Southwest, 27.3 percent. The Southeast had 15.1 percent. (See table E and figure 2.[2]) The respondents in the outlying parts (the Canal Zone and Puerto Rico) accounted for the remaining 0.6 percent. However, a very different pattern of regional distribution is shown for public than for private institutions. Among public institutions, the West and Southwest region (37 percent) and the Great Lakes and Plains region (30 percent) together accounted for over two-thirds of the total,

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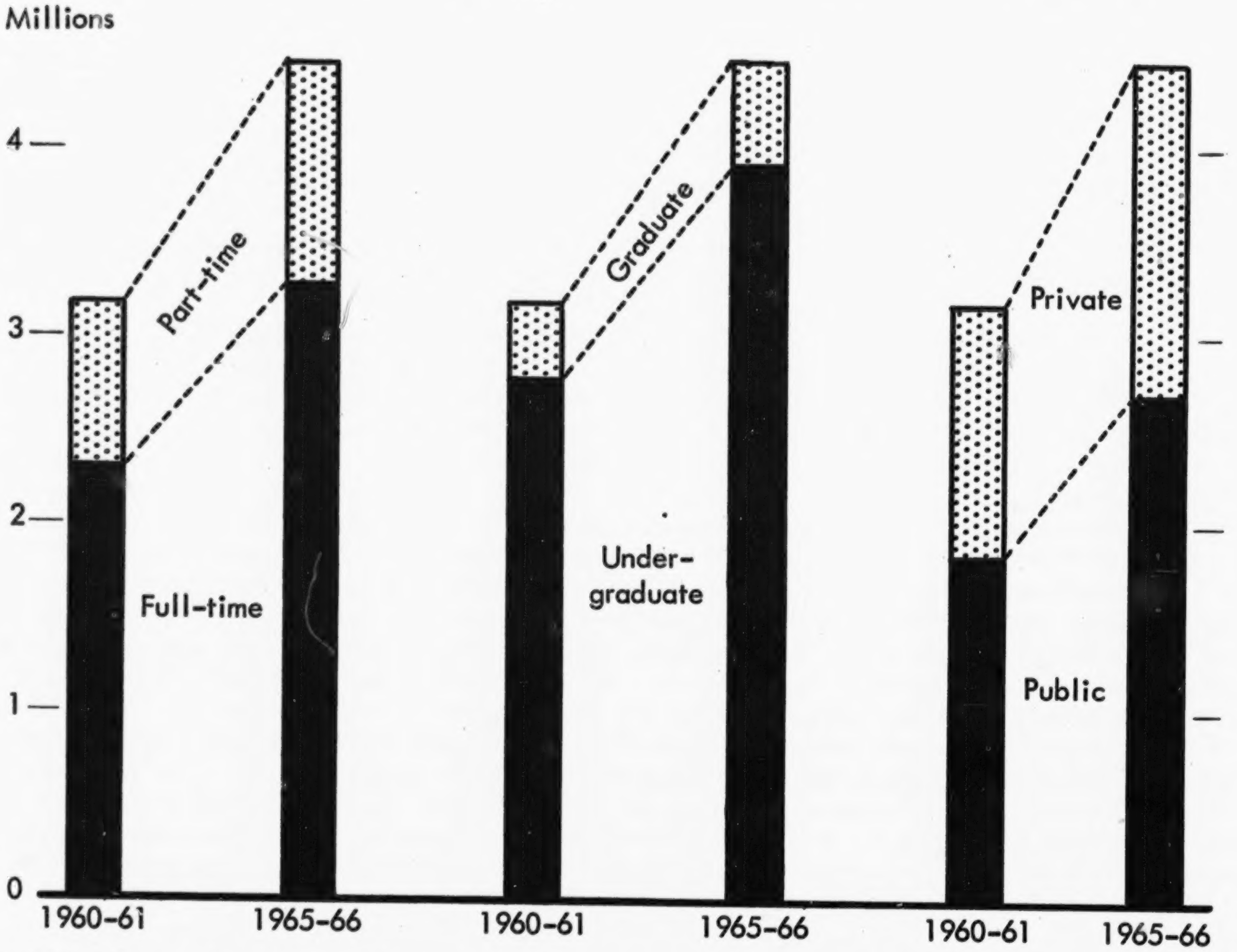
[2] For complete enrollment data, see OE publications 54025, 54007-60, and 54003-62.

Figure 1.—Planned growth in higher education enrollments, 1960–61 to 1965–66.



NOTE: The enrollment data shown here are for respondents in this survey only and are not the same as official U.S. Office of Education enrollment data. (See text.)

with the North Atlantic region having only 14 percent. The Southeast had 18 percent. The private institutions of the North Atlantic region enrolled nearly half (47 percent) of all private enrollments. The Great Lakes and Plains region ranked second with 28 percent. The West and Southwest region (13 percent) and the Southeast (12 percent) accounted for the remainder of private enrollments. Enrollments in responding private institutions of the outlying parts, Canal Zone and Puerto Rico, were less than one-twentieth of 1 percent for all categories.

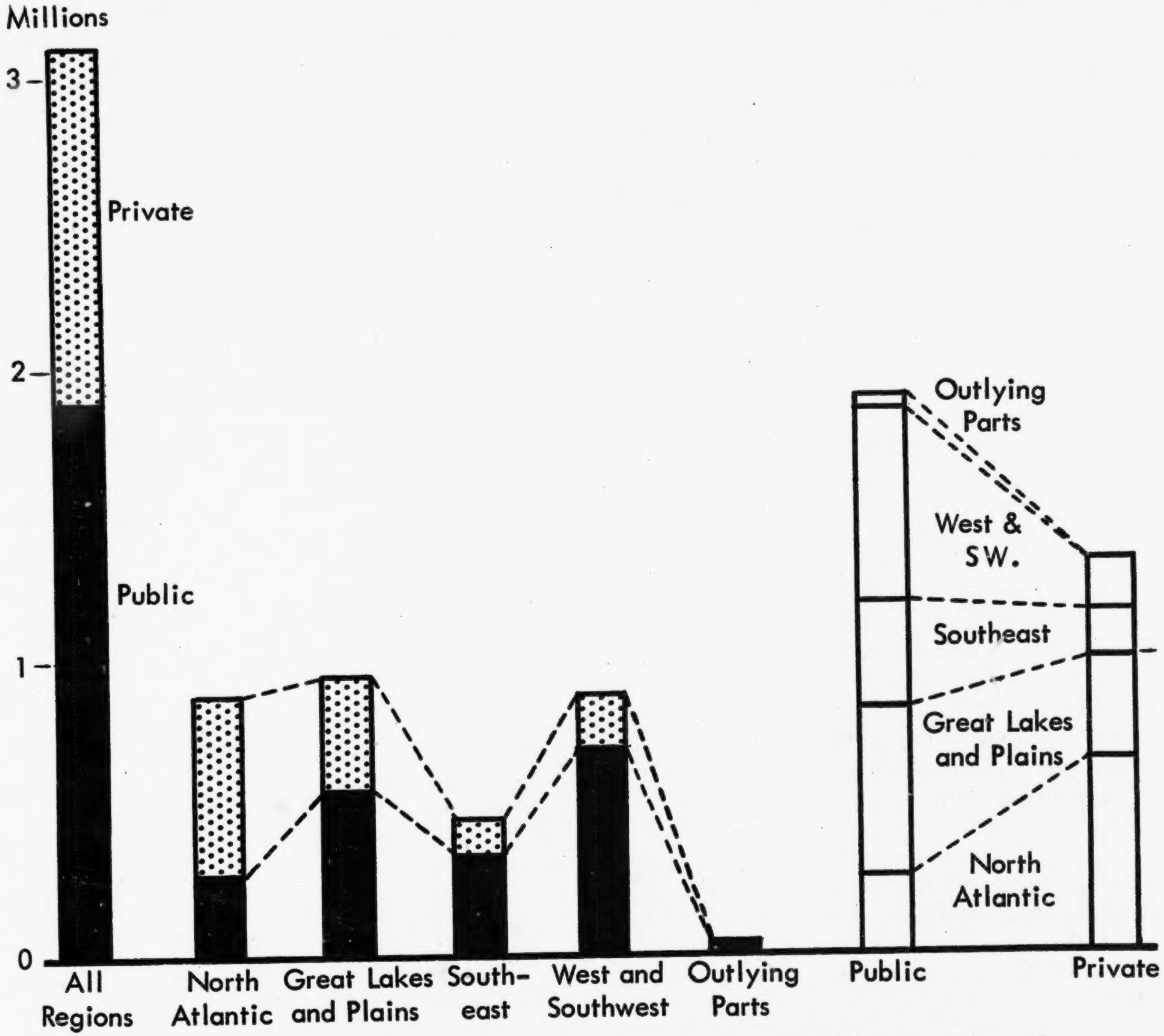
There were a few notable variations in the regional distributions:

1. The public institutions of the Great Lakes and Plains region, with 33 percent of public full-time students, had 42 percent of the public full-time graduate students. The public institutions of the Southeast, with 20 percent of public full-time enrollments, had only 13 percent of the public full-time graduate students.
2. The private institutions of the North Atlantic region, with 43 percent of private full-time enrollments, had 62 percent of private graduate students. The private institutions of the Southeast, with 14 percent of private full-time enrollments, had only 6 percent of private graduate students.

3. The public institutions of the Great Lakes and Plains region, with 24 percent of the public part-time enrollments, reported 33 percent of the public part-time graduate students. The public institutions of the West and Southwest region, with 43 percent of the public part-time students, reported only 30 percent of the part-time graduate students.

4. The private institutions of the North Atlantic region, with 55 percent of the private part-time enrollments, reported 66 percent of the private part-time graduate students. The private institutions of the Great Lakes and Plains region, with 26 percent of the private enrollments, reported only 16 percent of the private part-time graduate students.

Figure 2.—Total enrollments (full-time and part-time), 1960–61, by region and control.



NOTE: The enrollment data shown here are for respondents in this survey only and are not the same as official U.S. Office of Education enrollment data. (See text.)

Table E.—Percentage distribution of students accommodated in higher education instructional facilities, full-time and part-time, undergraduate and graduate, by region and control: 1960–61

(L=less than 0.05 percent)

Control and region	All students	Full-time students			Part-time students		
		Total	Under-graduate	Graduate	Total	Under-graduate	Graduate
All institutions	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
North Atlantic	27.7	24.3	23.6	32.9	36.5	33.4	46.8
Great Lakes and Plains	29.3	31.0	30.9	32.3	24.8	25.0	24.0
Southeast	15.1	17.4	18.1	10.2	9.0	9.6	7.4
West and Southwest	27.3	26.7	26.9	24.6	28.9	31.0	21.8
Outlying parts	.6	.6	.5	L	.8	1.0	L
Public institutions	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
North Atlantic	14.1	12.0	12.3	8.8	20.5	19.2	25.7
Great Lakes and Plains	30.4	32.6	31.8	42.1	23.6	21.2	32.6
Southeast	17.6	19.7	20.2	13.4	11.1	10.9	12.2
West and Southwest	36.9	34.8	34.8	35.7	43.3	46.8	29.5
Outlying parts	1.0	.9	.9	L	1.5	1.9	L
Private institutions	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
North Atlantic	46.9	43.4	41.5	61.9	54.6	50.7	65.5
Great Lakes and Plains	27.9	28.6	29.4	20.5	26.2	29.8	16.4
Southeast	11.7	14.0	14.8	6.3	6.7	8.0	3.1
West and Southwest	13.5	14.0	14.3	11.3	12.5	11.5	15.0
Outlying parts	L	L	L	L	L	L	L

Distribution by Type of Institution, 1960–61

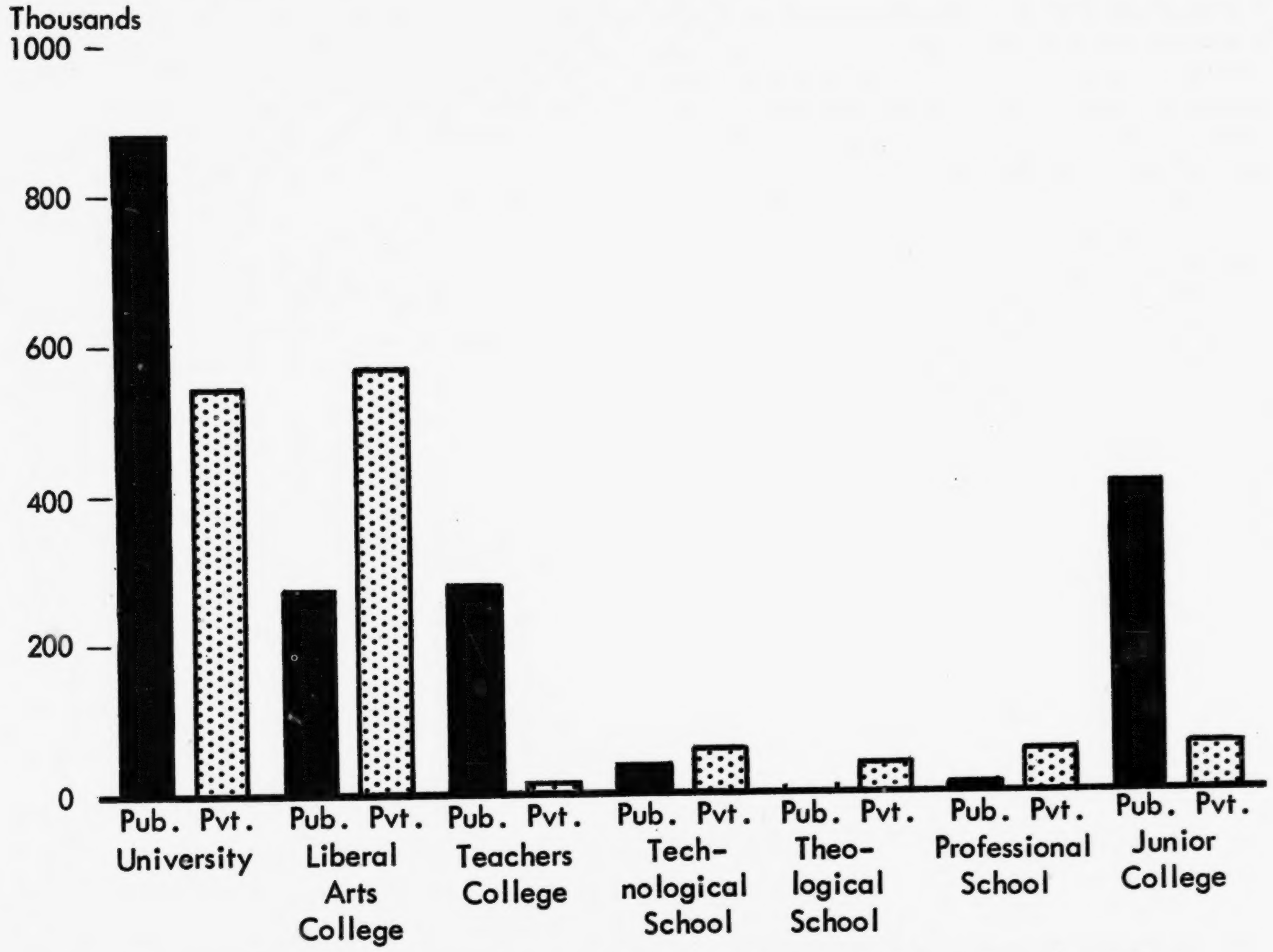
When distributed among the seven types of institutions, full-time enrollments in public institutions gravitated heavily toward the universities, which had 51 percent. Teachers colleges, junior colleges, and liberal arts colleges together accounted for another 47 percent, with 17 percent, 16 percent, and 14 percent, respectively. (See table F and figure 3.) Private institutions were somewhat different in their distribution pattern of full-time enrollments by type. Liberal arts colleges accounted for 48 percent, universities for 35 percent, and the remaining 17 percent was divided among the five other types.

For part-time enrollment, there was yet another distribution pattern. In public institutions, junior colleges enrolled 42 percent, universities 33 percent, and liberal arts colleges 14 percent. In private institutions, the universities enrolled 52 percent and the liberal arts colleges 33 percent. In California an unusually large portion (37 percent) of the undergraduate students were part time.

Table F.—Percentage distribution of students accommodated in higher education instructional facilities, full-time and part-time, by type of institution and control: Aggregate United States, 1960–61

Control and type of institution	All students	Full-time students	Part-time students
All institutions	100.0	100.0	100.0
Universities	44.1	45.1	41.5
Liberal arts colleges	26.1	27.5	22.6
Teachers colleges	9.0	10.2	5.6
Technological schools	2.7	2.6	2.8
Theological schools	1.0	1.2	.6
Professional schools	2.0	1.6	3.0
Junior colleges	15.1	11.8	23.9
Public institutions	100.0	100.0	100.0
Universities	46.6	51.3	32.5
Liberal arts colleges	14.2	14.3	13.8
Teachers colleges	14.8	16.4	10.0
Technological schools	1.7	1.8	1.4
Theological schools	0	0	0
Professional schools	.4	.4	.4
Junior colleges	22.3	15.8	41.9
Private institutions	100.0	100.0	100.0
Universities	40.6	35.5	52.0
Liberal arts colleges	43.1	47.9	32.6
Teachers colleges	.7	.6	.7
Technological schools	4.0	3.9	4.3
Theological schools	2.5	3.1	1.3
Professional schools	4.2	3.4	5.9
Junior colleges	4.9	5.6	3.2

Figure 3.—Total enrollments, 1960–61, by type of institution and by control.



NOTE: The enrollment data shown here are for respondents in this survey only and are not the same as official U.S. Office of Education enrollment data. (See text.)

Distribution by Size[3] of Institution, 1960–61

The group of public institutions enrolling 10,000 and over has a larger share of public full-time students (41 percent) than does any other size group, as many as the next two size groups combined. (See table G and figure 4.) Private institutions enroll the largest share of their total full-time students in the 1,000–2,499 group, 25 percent; the largest group, 10,000 and over, is second with 20 percent.

As for part-time students, the largest institutions enroll the largest share, 36 percent in public institutions and 37 percent in private institutions. It will be noted from table 3A that in the largest size category a much larger proportion of part-time students were graduate students than is true in the case of full-time enrollments, 33 percent vs. 15 percent.

Table G.—Percentage distribution of students accommodated in higher education instructional facilities, full-time and part-time, by size of institution and control: Aggregate United States, 1960–61

Control and size	All students	Full-time students	Part-time students
All institutions	100.0	100.0	100.0
Under 500	5.6	6.3	3.8
500–999	7.9	8.9	5.2
1,000–2,499	17.0	17.5	15.7
2,500–4,999	15.4	15.5	15.2
5,000–9,999	20.5	19.3	23.6
10,000 and over	33.6	32.5	36.5
Public institutions	100.0	100.0	100.0
Under 500	2.8	2.6	3.0
500–999	3.8	3.8	3.8
1,000–2,499	13.2	12.5	15.4
2,500–4,999	19.7	19.6	20.2
5,000–9,999	21.1	21.0	21.5
10,000 and over	39.4	40.5	36.1
Private institutions	100.0	100.0	100.0
Under 500	9.8	12.1	4.7
500–999	13.6	16.8	6.7
1,000–2,499	22.4	25.2	16.0
2,500–4,999	9.3	9.1	9.6
5,000–9,999	19.6	16.8	26.0
10,000 and over	25.3	20.0	37.0

Regional Distribution of Projected Enrollments for 1965–66

The percentage distributions of enrollments as planned for 1965–66 (table H) do not represent any significant changes from the 1960–61 relative status. (See table E.) The distribution table is included for reference.

For public institutions, the regions planning to accommodate the largest percentages of growth in full-time enrollments by 1965–66 are the North Atlantic and the Southeast, with projected increases of 50 percent each (table I), followed by

Table H.—Percentage distribution of higher education enrollments expected in 1965–66, full-time and part-time, undergraduate and graduate, by region and control

(L=less than 0.05 percent)

Control and region	All students	Full-time students			Part-time students		
		Total	Under-graduate	Graduate	Total	Under-graduate	Graduate
All institutions	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
North Atlantic	26.4	23.4	22.7	30.4	34.7	31.6	45.4
Great Lakes and Plains	29.0	30.5	30.4	31.1	24.8	24.9	24.4
Southeast	16.0	18.0	18.7	11.3	10.4	10.8	8.7
West and Southwest	28.2	27.7	27.7	27.2	29.5	31.8	21.5
Outlying parts	.4	.4	.5	L	.6	.9	L
Public institutions	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
North Atlantic	14.2	12.4	12.6	9.6	19.9	18.3	26.3
Great Lakes and Plains	29.6	31.5	30.9	38.8	23.7	21.5	32.5
Southeast	18.3	20.2	20.7	14.4	12.5	12.5	12.6
West and Southwest	37.1	35.2	35.1	37.2	42.8	46.3	28.5
Outlying parts	.8	.7	.7	L	1.1	1.4	.1
Private institutions	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
North Atlantic	45.2	41.6	39.8	58.5	53.4	49.8	63.5
Great Lakes and Plains	28.1	28.9	29.7	20.8	26.2	29.7	16.6
Southeast	12.3	14.4	15.2	7.0	7.6	8.5	5.0
West and Southwest	14.4	15.5	15.3	13.7	12.8	12.0	14.9
Outlying parts	L	L	L	0	L	L	0

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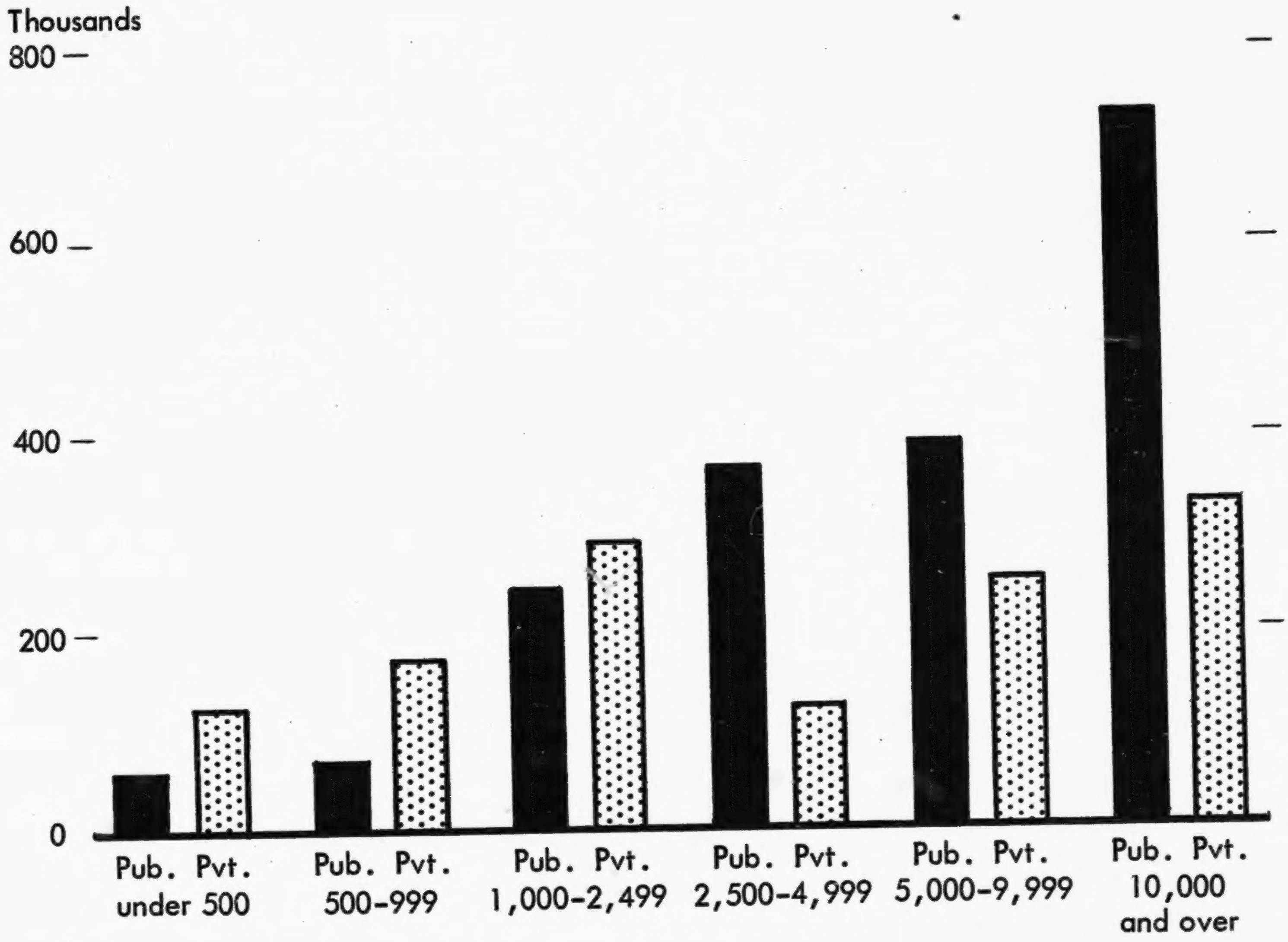
[3] Based on opening fall enrollment of degree-credit students as reported in *Opening (Fall) Enrollment in Higher Education, 1960: Institutional Data*, U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Office of Education (Circular No. 637).

Figure 4.—Total enrollments, 1960–61, by size of institution and by control.



NOTE: The enrollment data shown here are for respondents in this survey only and are not the same as official U.S. Office of Education enrollment data. (See text.)

the West and Southwest region with 47 percent and the Great Lakes and Plains region with 41 percent. Disregarding the States with too few responding public institutions to comprise a general pattern, the individual States with significantly higher than average expectations of enrollment growth are: Arkansas, 64 percent; California, 51 percent; Delaware, 56 percent, Florida, 67 percent; Kentucky, 56 percent; Maryland, 61 percent; Massachusetts, 62 percent; Mississippi, 54 percent; North Carolina, 53

Table I.—Percentage of increase over 1960–61 in number of full-time students for whom higher education instructional accommodations are being planned by 1965–66, by region and control

Region	Control of institution		
	Public and private combined	Public	Private
All regions	41.4	45.4	35.3
North Atlantic	35.8	50.0	29.8
Great Lakes and Plains	39.1	40.5	36.6
Southeast	46.3	49.6	39.1
West and Southwest	46.7	47.0	45.7

percent; Oklahoma, 62 percent; Pennsylvania, 53 percent; and Tennessee, 50 percent. It is noted that no State in the Great Lakes and Plains region is included in this list. The State in that region with the highest expectation of growth is Illinois, with 47 percent, which is 1.6 percentage points higher than the average of all States.

Among private institutions, the West and Southwest expects to accommodate a greater percentage of increase in full-time students by 1965–66 than does any other region, 45.7 percent (the national average increase for private institutions is 35.3 percent, as seen in table I). The Southeast also expects well above the national average increase for private institutions, with 39.1 percent.

The North Atlantic region is preparing for an increase of less than 30 percent. Individual States which are planning to accommodate significantly larger than average increases in enrollment in their private institutions by 1965–66 are: Alabama, 41 percent; Arkansas, 56 percent; Colorado, 47 percent; Florida, 41 percent; Georgia, 44 percent; Iowa, 44 percent; Kansas, 49 percent; Kentucky, 57 percent; Michigan, 49 percent; Mississippi, 53 percent; Nebraska, 48 percent; New Jersey, 43 percent; Oklahoma, 45 percent; and Texas, 63 percent. It is noteworthy that 6 of these 14 States are in the Southeast and only 3 are in the West and Southwest region, where private institutions are planning the largest regional increase.

Distribution of Projected Enrollment Increases to 1965–66, by Type of Institution

Among the public institutions by type, the technological schools plan to accommodate the largest percentage of increase in enrollment, 56.8 percent. (See table J.) The junior colleges are next with 56.5 percent. The other types in order of expected increase are: Teachers colleges, 56 percent; liberal arts colleges, 51 percent; professional schools, 46 percent; and universities, 37 percent.

Private teachers colleges comprise a very small segment of the private colleges of the country; only 24 responded to this survey. However, among them are several which reported plans for significantly increasing their instructional accommodations for full-time students by 1965–66, making the total expected increase for that type of private institution 94 percent. (See table J.) Other types of private institutions which are planning to accommodate higher than average increases are: Junior colleges, 50 percent; theological schools, 41 percent; and liberal arts colleges, 37 percent. Private universities and professional schools are planning for less than 30-percent increases in full-time students.

Table J.—Percentage of increase over 1960–61 in number of full-time students for whom higher education instructional accommodations are being planned by 1965–66, by type of institution and control: Aggregate United States

Type of institution	Control of institution		
	Public and private combined	Public	Private
All types	41.4	45.4	35.3
Universities	34.6	36.8	29.8
Liberal arts colleges	41.5	51.3	36.9
Teachers colleges	63.9	55.5	93.8
Technological schools	43.5	56.8	33.9
Theological schools	41.3	0	41.3
Professional schools	31.6	45.5	28.9
Junior colleges	55.3	56.5	50.0

Distribution of Projected Enrollment Increases to 1965–66, by Size[4] of Institution

For public institutions the pattern of expected growth rates by size is quite definite. Beginning with institutions of 500–999 enrollment, the percentage of planned growth in full-time students accommodated reduces with each larger enrollment category (table K).

Private institutions do not follow any such consistent pattern of progression by size. (See table K.) Those enrolling below 500 are planning the greatest percent of increase, 56. The next size group, 500–999, expects to increase accommodations by 40 percent. The only other size category which exceeds the national average for private institutions is the 2,500–4,999 group, which expects a 37-percent increase in full-time students.

Table K.—Percentage of increase over 1960–61 in number of full-time students for whom higher education instructional accommodations are being planned by 1965–66, by size of institution and control: Aggregate United States

Size	Control of institution		
	Public and private combined	Public	Private
All sizes	41.4	45.4	35.3
Below 500	59.3	68.8	56.2
500–999	49.1	76.7	39.5
1,000–2,499	44.4	64.6	29.0
2,500–4,999	48.0	51.2	37.4
5,000–9,999	35.7	38.9	29.5
10,000 and over	34.5	35.7	30.8

Utilization of Available Accommodations

Although a derived percentage of utilization of instructional facilities in 1960–61 (achieved by offsetting the total numbers of additional students that could have been accommodated against the numbers that were accommodated beyond normal capacity) would be unrealistic for reasons pointed out earlier in this chapter, an examination of such percentages of utilization might be revealing as between various segments within the same classification: control, region, type, or size. (See tables 4A, 4B, 4C, 5, and 6.)

Public Institutions

Among the four principal regions, the North Atlantic is the one in which public institutions apparently were making the greatest percentage of full utilization of facilities for their full-time students, 97 percent. (See table L.) Other regions, in order, were the Great Lakes and Plains region, 96 percent; West and Southwest region and the Southeast, 92 percent each.

The public universities were using their facilities to a greater extent than were institutions of any other type, 96 percent. Public teachers colleges were close behind with 95.8 percent utilization. A large share of whatever unused capacity there was appears to have been in the junior colleges, which were operating at 87 percent of capacity.

Table L.—Percentage of utilization of existing instructiona facilities at *public* higher education institutions, by region, type, and size: 1960–61

Classification	Full-time students accommodated	Additional capacity	Excess number	Percent of utilization
All regions	1,400,439	133,649	40,797	93.8
North Atlantic	168,213	11,679	5,580	96.5
Great Lakes and Plains	456,496	34,947	15,290	95.9
Southeast	275,653	29,194	4,784	91.9
West and Southwest	488,137	57,829	15,143	92.0
Outlying parts	12,040	----------	----------	100.0
All types	1,400,439	133,649	40,797	93.8
Universities	717,322	50,611	20,588	96.0
Liberal arts colleges	199,880	20,674	5,343	92.9
Teachers colleges	229,470	19,776	9,800	95.8
Technological schools	25,317	2,647	----------	90.5
Theological schools	----------	----------	----------	0
Professional schools	5,893	432	----------	93.2
Junior colleges	222,557	39,509	5,066	86.6
All sizes	1,400,439	133,649	40,797	93.8
Below 500	36,886	9,277	672	81.1
500–999	53,151	10,396	1,155	85.2
1,000–2,499	175,012	23,477	8,333	92.0
2,500–4,999	274,057	30,465	4,486	91.3
5,000–9,999	293,776	31,968	2,097	90.8
10,000 and over	567,557	28,066	24,054	99.3

The public institutions in the 10,000-and-over category were being utilized to 99 percent of capacity. This is characteristic of larger institutions where numerous courses register so many students that they can be divided into sections to fit the classrooms available. The smaller institutions (below 2,500 enrollment) tend to have more vacant student spaces.

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[4] Ibid.

It might appear that by size categories a paradox exists between the relative degree of anticipated increases in accommodations and the current percentage of utilization of facilities. The group of largest public institutions, those enrolling 10,000 and over, show by far the greatest current utilization (99 percent), while at the same time reporting a lesser degree of planned accommodations increase by 1965–66 (36 percent) than any other size category. This fact may reflect a growing recognition that there is an optimum size for an educational institution beyond which economies in administration and general costs are difficult to effect. If this is a correct assumption, the continued national growth in enrollments may be accompanied by greatly accelerated enrollment increases in medium and small size categories of institutions and by the birth of many new institutions.

Private Institutions

Regionally, the indication is that in 1960–61 the private institutions of the North Atlantic region used their instructional facilities for full-time students to a greater percent of capacity than did any of the other regions, 93 percent. (See table M.) The other three principal regions ranged slightly below the national average of 91 percent for private institutions. There is a concentration of the larger private institutions in that region (average enrollment 1,814 in the North Atlantic region vs. 1,042 for the remainder of private institutions responding).

By type of institution, the private universities and the private technological schools appeared to be making the greatest degree of use of their instructional facilities at 94 percent each, with the teachers colleges having the largest percentage of unused student spaces.

As in the case of public institutions, the increase in the percentage of utilization of instructional facilities with the increase in size of the institution is fairly constant. The large enrollment group, institutions of 10,000 and over, had the greatest percentage of utilization, 94 percent, and the smallest size group, those of under 500, had the lowest utilization percentage, 83 percent.

Table M.—Percentage of utilization of existing instructional facilities at *private* higher education institutions, by region, type, and size: 1960–61

(L=less than 0.05 percent)

Classification	Full-time students accommodated	Additional capacity	Excess number	Percent of utilization
All regions	**903,618**	**100,030**	**7,711**	**90.7**
North Atlantic	392,298	30,653	2,176	93.2
Great Lakes and Plains	258,315	34,386	1,564	88.7
Southeast	126,160	17,870	1,491	88.5
West and Southwest	126,687	17,079	2,480	89.7
Outlying parts	158	42	----------	L
All types	**903,618**	**100,030**	**7,711**	**90.7**
Universities	320,772	24,559	2,715	93.6
Liberal arts colleges	432,866	53,093	3,256	89.7
Teachers colleges	5,959	2,024	85	75.4
Technological schools	34,988	2,421	----------	93.5
Theological schools	27,875	5,331	227	84.5
Professional schools	30,855	4,737	349	87.5
Junior colleges	50,303	7,865	1,079	88.1
All sizes	**903,618**	**100,030**	**7,711**	**90.7**
Under 500	109,670	23,543	1,460	83.2
500-999	151,307	18,315	1,636	90.1
1,000-2,499	227,777	22,194	1,427	91.6
2,500–4,999	82,571	9,383	773	90.6
5,000–9,999	151,394	12,657	624	92.6
10,000 and over	180,899	13,938	1,791	93.7

Maximum Utilization

No criteria were suggested in the questionnaire for measuring the degree to which instructional accommodations were being fully used. It was suggested that "normal operating practices" in each institution should be the baseline against which to compute the additional number that could have been accommodated or the number beyond capacity. It was also suggested that faculty and staff, methods of instruction, and space utilization should be taken into consideration. Thus, there may be among the institutions understandable variations in the degree to which the reported numbers of students over or under current enrollments represented an optimum use of facilities.

In the years ahead it may be necessary, both in prospect of heavy enrollment increases and in order to qualify for possible Federal assistance in providing academic facilities, for an institution to make an adequate self-appraisal of its utilization practices if it has not already done so. Included in such a survey would be such elements as educational facilities standards and percentage of use of each classroom and laboratory by hours of the day, by days of the week, and by weeks of the year. Also included would be the intensity of use by class size as related to room capacity.[5]

In evaluating quantitatively the planning of the Nation's institutions of higher education for increased instructional accommodations, it is noted that the combined planned increase, public and private, of 41.4 percent in accommodations for full-time students will not match the forecast of the increase in enrollments derived by the U.S. Office of Education in the projections made in 1961.[6] In that revision a forecast was derived which in terms of percentage of 1960–61 enrollments foresees an increase of 44.1 percent in the ensuing 5-year period.

In order to match this rate of growth, the private institutions responding to this survey would have to prepare to accommodate nearly 137,000 more students than they are reported here to be planning to accommodate by 1965–66. This would represent a 44.1 percent increase rather than the 35.3 percent which their reported planning contemplates. While the public institutions did report a planned increase (45.4 percent) in instructional accommodations by 1965–66 sufficient to cover their share of the 44.1 percent enrollment increase, it would not be sufficient to take care of the additional 137,000 students by which the private institutions may fall short. To accomplish this feat would require a 53-percent increase in accommodations by the public institutions in the 5-year period.

Contrary to the general pattern of a lower expected rate of growth in private institutions as compared to public, one region, the West and Southwest, reports a rate of expected growth among private institutions (45.7 percent) equal to that of public institutions generally. States in that region contributing to the accelerated growth pattern of private institutions are Colorado, Oklahoma, and Texas.

While some private colleges presumably prefer to maintain enrollment ceilings, there are probably many which would welcome a growth rate commensurate with the average for all institutions if facilities and operating income were forthcoming. Except in a relatively few private "prestige" institutions, the higher tuition rates needed by the private institutions ($859 as compared to $206 for public institutions in 1960–61) operate as a deterrent against these private institutions in recruiting prospective applicants. In the absence of public assistance to private institutions, it would appear necessary to accelerate the financial support to public institutions a great deal more than currently is being done.

Comparison With Earlier Projections

According to the data on planned instructional accommodations reported by respondents to Part 2 of the Facilities Survey, the number of additional full-time students which the public and private institutions together expected to accommodate by 1960–61 (555,311) represented a 32-percent increase, and the number expected by 1965–66 (989,175) would be a 57-percent increase over 1955–56. Let us see what the actual rate of increase was for the first 5-year period and what the revised projections were in 1961 for the second 5-year period. Based on opening fall enrollments, the increase between 1956 and 1960 was 35 percent. If current U.S. Office of Education enrollment projections for 1965–66 are realized, the increase will be 92 percent over 1955–56. Thus it appears that individual institutional planning for future enrollments, when combined for a national index, tends to be too conservative, especially in projections of more than 5 years ahead.

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[5] John Dale Russell and James J. Doi, *Manual for Studies of Space Utilization in Colleges and Universities*. American Association of Collegiate Registrars and Admissions Officers, 1957.

[6] Herbert S. Conrad, "New projections of degree-credit enrollments and upward revision of old projections," U.S. Office of Education, Oct. 5, 1961.

Table 1A.—Students accommodated in *instructional* facilities of *public* and *private* higher education institutions in 1960–61 and planned for 1965–66, by attendance status, level, State, and region

Region and State	Number of institutions	Full-time students				Part-time students			
		First term 1960-61		Planned first term 1965-66		First term 1960-61		Planned first term 1965-66	
		Undergraduate	Graduate	Undergraduate	Graduate	Undergraduate	Graduate	Undergraduate	Graduate
Total	**1,604**	**2,116,007**	**188,050**	**2,979,332**	**279,635**	**666,465**	**201,649**	**921,875**	**271,777**
North Atlantic	**449**	**498,684**	**61,827**	**676,293**	**85,128**	**222,349**	**94,372**	**291,241**	**123,251**
Connecticut	26	28,256	4,016	39,516	6,211	14,101	5,671	18,685	9,241
Delaware	4	4,607	306	6,687	600	2,020	768	5,542	801
District of Columbia	12	12,996	4,673	17,311	6,552	8,076	8,083	8,457	9,531
Maine	18	9,428	172	12,863	450	129	95	70	----------
Maryland	30	25,691	3,640	38,680	4,978	12,598	1,706	19,719	2,495
Massachusetts	70	78,456	15,522	98,384	18,951	25,862	10,220	31,748	11,743
New Hampshire	9	10,156	388	12,379	699	430	242	949	547
New Jersey	31	44,973	2,279	65,308	2,970	31,535	10,821	33,376	16,658
New York	124	147,526	19,408	199,490	27,190	93,973	39,399	125,924	45,263
Pennsylvania	105	121,112	10,945	165,082	15,891	32,753	17,110	45,530	26,532
Rhode Island	9	8,852	123	11,910	230	719	257	1,135	440
Vermont	11	6,631	355	8,683	406	153	----------	106	----------
Great Lakes and Plains	**476**	**654,087**	**60,724**	**907,292**	**87,013**	**166,921**	**48,395**	**229,861**	**66,232**
Illinois	81	102,221	13,051	146,049	17,406	39,465	11,335	56,656	15,541
Indiana	32	62,089	9,267	84,444	12,498	15,501	4,449	18,867	5,085
Iowa	40	43,155	3,144	57,800	3,818	4,947	2,025	7,256	3,060
Kansas	38	37,317	2,308	51,486	3,517	6,917	2,269	9,619	2,965
Michigan	52	99,443	13,929	139,690	20,879	31,474	9,902	44,209	13,450
Minnesota	33	54,152	4,075	75,079	5,448	2,867	667	3,616	1,243
Missouri	50	52,028	3,488	71,025	5,957	15,154	2,814	19,354	4,118
Nebraska	18	21,442	504	30,378	919	1,458	1,197	1,675	1,850
North Dakota	12	12,387	505	16,738	800	497	110	1,128	250
Ohio	59	105,357	6,501	144,528	10,805	38,021	10,652	51,330	14,771
South Dakota	10	10,670	288	14,350	530	757	464	1,315	730
Wisconsin	51	53,826	3,664	75,725	4,436	9,863	2,511	14,836	3,169
Southeast	**331**	**382,682**	**19,131**	**556,354**	**31,468**	**63,688**	**14,825**	**99,839**	**23,749**
Alabama	21	27,748	1,957	39,447	3,198	8,020	945	10,935	1,495
Arkansas	16	18,319	597	29,390	1,358	2,356	218	3,350	434
Florida	35	47,178	2,355	75,252	3,440	14,513	2,448	24,585	3,915
Georgia	36	34,567	1,661	48,823	3,075	4,650	797	7,238	899
Kentucky	31	27,791	1,212	43,355	2,078	8,553	1,946	12,214	3,108
Louisiana	16	43,458	2,331	63,003	3,883	7,293	1,872	10,866	2,983
Mississippi	23	22,594	832	34,461	1,661	1,317	585	2,467	1,054
North Carolina	41	48,458	3,650	69,545	5,801	3,474	2,082	7,335	3,066
South Carolina	24	22,367	650	28,333	964	1,409	1,637	2,005	2,095
Tennessee	36	33,151	1,852	47,819	2,800	4,116	653	6,492	2,180
Virginia	33	34,722	1,788	46,602	2,883	3,092	506	4,905	874
West Virginia	19	22,329	246	30,324	327	4,895	1,136	7,447	1,646
West and Southwest	**345**	**568,383**	**46,341**	**825,896**	**75,938**	**206,409**	**44,010**	**293,213**	**58,459**
Alaska	1	662	16	1,750	100	905	47	1,519	200
Arizona	7	27,386	999	35,855	2,564	4,093	2,667	6.162	3,492
California	138	235,317	23,858	347,431	36,743	139,160	24,432	199,397	31,195
Colorado	19	30,390	2,738	44,031	4,648	3,942	2,596	5,312	2,103
Hawaii	4	7,080	607	11,286	2,116	558	707	1,084	1,523
Idaho	9	10,013	176	13,795	200	1,279	214	1,826	262
Montana	10	11,604	706	15,534	864	528	130	771	155
Nevada	1	2,889	206	4,862	331	1,513	----------	----------	----------
New Mexico	7	10,328	1,000	14,915	1,571	2,152	1,226	3,190	1,725
Oklahoma	24	27,134	1,856	42,432	3,455	6,356	1,057	8,809	2,133
Oregon	22	29,435	1,861	39,592	3,181	1,548	803	2,410	828
Texas	70	104,777	6,557	154,378	10,235	29,646	6,743	42,912	9,186
Utah	6	24,731	1,959	34,171	3,180	3,328	953	3,709	1,330
Washington	21	42,100	3,510	59,257	6,250	10,858	2,277	15,479	4,077
Wyoming	6	4,537	292	6,607	500	543	158	633	250
Outlying parts	**3**	**12,171**	**27**	**13,497**	**88**	**7,098**	**47**	**7,721**	**86**
Canal Zone	1	192	----------	195	----------	48	----------	40	----------
Puerto Rico	2	11,979	27	13,302	88	7,050	47	7,681	86

Table 1B.—Students accommodated in *instructional* facilities of *public* higher education institutions in 1960-61 and planned for 1965-66, by attendance status, level, State, and region

Region and State	Number of institutions	Full-time students				Part-time students			
		First term 1960-61		Planned first term 1965-66		First term 1960-61		Planned first term 1965-66	
		Undergraduate	Graduate	Undergraduate	Graduate	Undergraduate	Graduate	Undergraduate	Graduate
Total	570	1,297,778	102,661	1,876,317	160,450	366,898	94,665	532,608	132,822
North Atlantic	91	159,228	8,985	236,970	15,355	70,429	24,323	97,293	34,982
Connecticut	6	13,224	359	18,944	1,225	3,119	2,322	4,601	3,366
Delaware	2	3,158	306	4,787	600	1,985	768	5,442	801
District of Columbia	1	580	---	900	---	290	743	900	---
Maine	6	5,860	72	8,150	325	99	95	---	---
Maryland	14	18,002	1,624	29,094	2,490	3,573	869	7,749	1,365
Massachusetts	12	13,764	773	22,172	1,400	663	4,849	620	5,570
New Hampshire	3	4,923	229	6,180	433	77	89	364	292
New Jersey	9	22,265	989	32,883	1,201	13,261	7,688	13,156	12,402
New York	17	32,974	1,291	46,355	3,070	43,996	5,613	59,330	6,500
Pennsylvania	16	37,505	2,887	57,837	4,019	3,003	1,035	4,711	4,261
Rhode Island	1	3,127	113	4,660	200	214	252	320	425
Vermont	4	3,846	342	5,008	392	149	---	100	---
Great Lakes and Plains	151	413,300	43,196	579,267	62,271	77,761	30,885	114,403	43,216
Illinois	16	53,356	3,575	78,247	5,472	12,324	4,408	19,350	6,899
Indiana	5	35,483	7,445	49,090	9,856	11,454	3,489	14,722	4,135
Iowa	13	23,428	2,662	29,322	3,240	610	1,474	973	1,900
Kansas	15	29,473	2,231	39,840	3,342	5,172	2,194	6,763	2,865
Michigan	20	74,386	13,526	104,723	19,937	21,958	8,904	33,498	11,975
Minnesota	10	36,597	3,833	52,912	4,951	1,426	563	2,006	1,143
Missouri	10	25,292	1,633	34,394	3,063	1,785	258	2,458	498
Nebraska	9	17,004	504	23,828	919	783	1,197	915	1,850
North Dakota	10	11,894	505	15,913	800	479	110	1,110	250
Ohio	9	60,740	3,891	85,160	6,411	15,985	5,884	23,258	8,777
South Dakota	7	8,732	288	11,800	530	254	464	465	680
Wisconsin	27	36,915	3,103	54,038	3,750	5,531	1,940	8,885	2,244
Southeast	130	261,899	13,754	389,264	23,101	39,786	11,516	66,676	16,743
Alabama	7	21,032	1,957	30,075	3,098	6,646	945	9,050	1,495
Arkansas	7	14,014	590	22,680	1,333	1,000	202	1,700	400
Florida	23	32,872	1,644	55,156	2,350	9,019	1,231	19,825	1,550
Georgia	18	24,279	1,220	33,998	2,425	3,648	426	4,910	509
Kentucky	7	17,355	497	26,913	1,003	5,095	1,659	6,709	2,298
Louisiana	10	35,870	1,344	53,338	2,262	3,769	1,119	5,721	1,952
Mississippi	13	18,848	784	28,801	1,506	884	414	1,692	754
North Carolina	13	27,131	2,651	41,120	4,322	1,884	1,862	5,245	2,596
South Carolina	6	13,721	602	17,128	849	744	1,587	1,000	2,045
Tennessee	5	16,402	517	24,500	910	1,563	438	2,550	880
Virginia	10	23,159	1,702	31,660	2,706	2,510	497	3,792	868
West Virginia	11	17,216	246	23,895	327	3,024	1,136	4,482	1,296
West and Southwest	196	451,338	36,699	657,619	59,635	171,878	27,894	246,615	37,795
Alaska	1	662	16	1,750	100	905	47	1,519	200
Arizona	5	26,706	998	34,775	2,554	3,902	2,667	5,802	3,492
California	77	193,723	17,537	292,540	26,704	128,247	14,568	184,393	18,438
Colorado	11	23,651	2,067	34,521	3,290	2,173	1,543	3,592	1,654
Hawaii	1	6,093	607	9,411	2,116	364	707	624	1,523
Idaho	5	7,747	167	10,075	200	499	214	1,026	262
Montana	7	9,911	706	12,659	864	221	130	345	155
Nevada	1	2,889	206	4,862	331	1,513	---	---	---
New Mexico	6	10,015	1,000	14,415	1,571	1,981	1,226	2,990	1,725
Oklahoma	17	21,729	1,632	34,642	3,090	4,031	503	6,059	1,483
Oregon	8	22,437	1,740	30,181	2,896	1,079	385	1,481	431
Texas	36	74,453	4,754	105,031	7,156	14,532	3,292	22,592	4,249
Utah	4	14,703	1,666	20,411	2,780	2,780	937	2,883	1,306
Washington	11	32,082	3,311	45,739	5,483	9,108	1,517	12,676	2,627
Wyoming	6	4,537	292	6,607	500	543	158	633	250
Outlying parts	2	12,013	27	13,197	88	7,044	47	7,621	86
Canal Zone	1	192	---	195	---	48	---	40	---
Puerto Rico	1	11,821	27	13,002	88	6,996	47	7,581	86

Table 1C.—Students accommodated in *instructional* facilities of *private* higher education institutions in 1960–61 and planned for 1965–66, by attendance status, level, State, and region

Region and state	Number of institutions	Full-time students				Part-time students			
		First term 1960-61		Planned first term 1965-66		First term 1960-61		Planned first term 1965-66	
		Undergraduate	Graduate	Undergraduate	Graduate	Undergraduate	Graduate	Undergraduate	Graduate
Total	1,034	818,229	85,389	1,103,015	119,185	299,567	106,984	389,267	138,955
North Atlantic	358	339,456	52,842	439,323	69,773	151,920	70,049	193,948	88,269
Connecticut	20	15,032	3,657	20,572	4,986	10,982	3,349	14,084	5,875
Delaware	2	1,449	-----	1,900	-----	35	-----	100	-----
District of Columbia	11	12,416	4,673	16,411	6,552	7,786	7,340	7,557	9,531
Maine	12	3,568	100	4,713	125	30	-----	70	-----
Maryland	16	7,689	2,016	9,586	2,488	9,025	837	11,970	1,130
Massachusetts	58	64,692	14,749	76,212	17,551	25,199	5,371	31,128	6,173
New Hampshire	6	5,233	159	6,199	266	353	153	585	255
New Jersey	22	22,708	1,290	32,425	1,769	18,274	3,133	20,220	4,256
New York	107	114,552	18,117	153,135	24,120	49,977	33,786	66,594	38,763
Pennsylvania	89	83,607	8,058	107,245	11,872	29,750	16,075	40,819	22,271
Rhode Island	8	5,725	10	7,250	30	505	5	815	15
Vermont	7	2,785	13	3,675	14	4	-----	6	-----
Great Lakes and Plains	325	240,787	17,528	328,025	24,742	89,160	17,510	115,458	23,016
Illinois	65	48,865	9,476	67,802	11,934	27,141	6,927	37,306	8,642
Indiana	27	26,606	1,822	35,354	2,642	4,047	960	4,145	950
Iowa	27	19,727	482	28,478	578	4,337	551	6,283	1,160
Kansas	23	7,844	77	11,646	175	1,745	75	2,856	100
Michigan	32	25,057	403	34,967	942	9,516	998	10,711	1,475
Minnesota	23	17,555	242	22,167	497	1,441	104	1,610	100
Missouri	40	26,736	1,855	36,631	2,894	13,369	2,556	16,896	3,620
Nebraska	9	4,438	-----	6,550	-----	675	-----	760	-----
North Dakota	2	493	-----	825	-----	18	-----	18	-----
Ohio	50	44,617	2,610	59,368	4,394	22,036	4,768	28,072	5,994
South Dakota	3	1,938	-----	2,550	-----	503	-----	850	50
Wisconsin	24	16,911	561	21,687	686	4,332	571	5,951	925
Southeast	201	120,783	5,377	167,090	8,367	23,902	3,309	33,163	7,006
Alabama	14	6,716	-----	9,372	100	1,374	-----	1,885	-----
Arkansas	9	4,305	7	6,710	25	1,356	16	1,650	34
Florida	12	14,306	711	20,096	1,090	5,494	1,217	4,760	2,365
Georgia	18	10,288	441	14,825	650	1,002	371	2,328	390
Kentucky	24	10,436	715	16,442	1,075	3,458	287	5,505	810
Louisiana	6	7,588	987	9,665	1,621	3,524	753	5,145	1,031
Mississippi	10	3,746	48	5,660	155	433	171	775	300
North Carolina	28	21,327	999	28,425	1,479	1,590	220	2,090	470
South Carolina	18	8,646	48	11,205	105	665	50	1,005	50
Tennessee	31	16,749	1,335	23,319	1,890	2,553	215	3,942	1,300
Virginia	23	11,563	86	14,942	177	582	9	1,113	6
West Virginia	8	5,113	-----	6,429	-----	1,871	-----	2,965	250
West and Southwest	149	117,045	9,642	168,277	16,303	34,531	16,116	46,598	20,664
Alaska	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Arizona	2	680	1	1,080	10	191	-----	360	-----
California	61	41,594	6,321	54,891	10,039	10,913	9,864	15,004	12,757
Colorado	8	6,739	671	9,510	1,358	1,769	1,053	1,720	449
Hawaii	3	987	-----	1,875	-----	194	-----	460	-----
Idaho	4	2,266	9	3,720	-----	780	-----	800	-----
Montana	3	1,693	-----	2,875	-----	307	-----	426	-----
Nevada	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
New Mexico	1	313	-----	500	-----	171	-----	200	-----
Oklahoma	7	5,405	224	7,790	365	2,325	554	2,750	650
Oregon	14	6,998	121	9,411	285	469	418	929	397
Texas	34	30,324	1,803	49,347	3,079	15,114	3,451	20,320	4,937
Utah	2	10,028	293	13,760	400	548	16	826	24
Washington	10	10,018	199	13,518	767	1,750	760	2,803	1,450
Wyoming	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Outlying parts	1	158	-----	300	-----	54	-----	100	-----
Canal Zone	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Puerto Rico	1	158	-----	300	-----	54	-----	100	-----

Table 2A.—Students accommodated in *instructional* facilities of *public* and *private* higher education institutions in 1960–61 and planned for 1965–66, by region, attendance status, level, and type of institution

Region and type of institution	Number of institutions	Full-time students				Part-time students			
		First term 1960–61		Planned first term 1965–66		First term 1960–61		Planned first term 1965–66	
		Under-graduate	Graduate	Under-graduate	Graduate	Under-graduate	Graduate	Under-graduate	Graduate
Total	1,604	2,116,007	188,050	2,979,332	279,635	666,465	201,649	921,875	271,777
Universities	144	885,733	155,453	1,182,729	219,596	238,713	124,760	295,013	159,720
Liberal arts	633	622,589	10,157	870,969	24,153	149,433	46,451	207,940	64,899
Teachers	160	230,957	4,472	357,546	10,738	25,951	23,086	38,558	36,236
Technological	37	54,742	5,563	78,477	8,071	19,321	4,791	25,081	6,829
Theological	130	20,382	7,493	29,268	10,131	4,124	1,141	6,298	1,623
Other professional	87	32,824	3,924	43,028	5,321	24,465	1,418	31,370	2,470
Junior colleges	413	268,780	988	417,315	1,625	204,458	2	317,615	----------
North Atlantic	449	498,684	61,827	676,293	85,128	222,349	94,372	291,241	123,251
Universities	40	210,202	49,902	271,152	64,701	102,275	61,797	120,098	75,576
Liberal arts	168	158,523	2,943	204,071	7,764	55,610	16,240	71,722	22,163
Teachers	55	52,766	492	84,546	1,402	9,418	12,183	14,731	18,780
Technological	14	20,669	3,642	28,226	4,875	12,164	3,005	15,760	4,768
Theological	40	4,762	2,446	6,775	2,815	414	323	485	378
Other professional	39	15,728	1,452	21,618	2,011	13,571	824	18,159	1,586
Junior colleges	93	36,046	950	59,905	1,560	28,897	----------	50,286	----------
Great Lakes and Plains	476	654,087	60,724	907,292	87,013	166,921	48,395	229,861	66,232
Universities	41	309,138	53,642	416,543	73,855	79,782	34,285	105,150	45,150
Liberal arts	201	191,904	1,617	266,631	4,195	40,106	6,524	53,252	10,192
Teachers	46	79,280	1,187	118,012	2,746	7,727	5,731	10,346	8,683
Technological	7	12,225	696	16,285	1,380	4,275	1,230	5,640	1,470
Theological	43	7,687	2,601	10,577	3,572	1,744	448	2,993	528
Other professional	31	8,357	949	10,122	1,225	6,757	175	8,052	209
Junior colleges	107	45,496	32	69,122	40	26,530	2	44,428	----------
Southeast	331	382,682	19,131	556,354	31,468	63,688	14,825	99,839	23,749
Universities	25	137,015	15,092	184,055	23,337	21,009	8,638	25,626	13,140
Liberal arts	155	139,134	1,155	202,980	3,205	22,101	3,778	35,587	6,677
Teachers	30	51,665	964	81,491	2,144	5,872	2,193	8,524	3,228
Technological	4	8,011	434	8,650	545	265	68	295	80
Theological	18	3,432	939	4,658	1,372	203	79	278	349
Other professional	7	6,081	541	8,671	840	1,804	69	2,900	275
Junior colleges	92	37,344	6	65,849	25	12,434	----------	26,629	----------
West and Southwest	345	568,383	46,341	825,896	75,938	206,409	44,010	293,213	58,459
Universities	37	217,557	36,790	297,977	57,615	28,651	19,993	36,558	25,768
Liberal arts	108	132,870	4,442	196,987	8,989	31,562	19,909	47,279	25,867
Teachers	29	47,246	1,829	73,497	4,446	2,934	2,979	4,957	5,545
Technological	12	13,837	791	25,316	1,271	2,617	488	3,386	511
Theological	29	4,501	1,507	7,258	2,372	1,763	291	2,542	368
Other professional	10	2,658	982	2,617	1,245	2,333	350	2,259	400
Junior colleges	120	149,714	----------	222,244	----------	136,549	----------	196,232	----------
Outlying parts	3	12,171	27	13,497	88	7,098	47	7,721	86
Universities	1	11,821	27	13,002	88	6,996	47	7,581	86
Liberal arts	1	158	----------	300	----------	54	----------	100	----------
Junior colleges	1	192	----------	195	----------	48	----------	40	----------

Table 2B.—Students accommodated in *instructional* facilities of *public* higher education institutions in 1960–61 and planned for 1965–66, by region, attendance status, level, and type of institution

Region and type of institution	Number of institutions	Full-time students				Part-time students			
		First term 1960–61		Planned first term 1965–66		First term 1960–61		Planned first term 1965–66	
		Undergraduate	Graduate	Undergraduate	Graduate	Undergraduate	Graduate	Undergraduate	Graduate
Total	570	1,297,778	102,661	1,876,317	160,450	366,898	94,665	532,608	132,822
Universities	85	629,090	91,324	849,237	136,619	104,682	47,353	132,502	63,985
Liberal arts	79	195,040	4,840	292,617	9,789	39,926	23,558	57,484	31,202
Teachers	136	225,070	4,400	346,186	10,551	23,653	22,450	35,142	35,326
Technological	16	24,660	657	38,541	1,161	5,319	1,233	7,131	2,034
Theological	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Other professional	4	5,385	508	7,787	790	1,804	69	2,900	275
Junior colleges	250	218,533	932	341,949	1,540	191,514	2	297,449	-----
North Atlantic	91	159,228	8,985	236,970	15,355	70,429	24,323	97,293	34,982
Universities	11	77,491	7,637	105,154	11,940	27,819	9,364	29,737	12,739
Liberal arts	3	11,511	18	13,880	675	9,008	2,448	11,420	2,600
Teachers	45	51,297	430	81,551	1,240	8,807	11,847	13,665	18,245
Technological	4	2,603	-----	5,450	-----	3,177	664	4,000	1,398
Theological	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Other professional	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Junior colleges	28	16,326	900	30,935	1,500	21,618	-----	38,471	-----
Great Lakes and Plains	151	413,300	43,196	579,267	62,271	77,761	30,885	114,403	43,216
Universities	26	252,164	41,148	339,671	57,659	42,615	22,306	58,812	29,726
Liberal arts	13	46,725	792	68,796	1,686	4,590	3,133	6,143	5,137
Teachers	38	76,828	1,177	113,847	2,721	6,637	5,431	9,096	8,308
Technological	2	3,376	47	4,525	165	107	13	110	45
Theological	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Other professional	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Junior colleges	72	34,207	32	52,428	40	23,812	2	40,242	-----
Southeast	130	261,899	13,754	389,264	23,101	39,786	11,516	66,676	16,743
Universities	19	112,389	10,922	153,665	17,352	13,893	6,352	19,241	8,389
Liberal arts	37	64,709	941	98,975	2,290	7,721	2,834	12,277	4,771
Teachers	28	51,159	964	79,891	2,144	5,747	2,193	8,224	3,228
Technological	3	8,011	419	8,650	525	265	68	295	80
Theological	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Other professional	4	5,385	508	7,787	790	1,804	69	2,900	275
Junior colleges	39	20,246	-----	40,296	-----	10,356	-----	23,739	-----
West and Southwest	196	451,338	36,699	657,619	59,635	171,878	27,894	246,615	37,795
Universities	28	175,225	31,590	237,745	49,580	13,359	9,284	17,131	13,045
Liberal arts	26	72,095	3,089	110,966	5,138	18,607	15,143	27,644	18,694
Teachers	25	45,786	1,829	70,897	4,446	2,462	2,979	4,157	5,545
Technological	7	10,670	191	19,916	471	1,770	488	2,726	511
Theological	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Other professional	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Junior colleges	110	147,562	-----	218,095	-----	135,680	-----	194,957	-----
Outlying parts	2	12,013	27	13,197	88	7,044	47	7,621	86
Universities	1	11,821	27	13,002	88	6,996	47	7,581	86
Liberal arts	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Junior colleges	1	192	-----	195	-----	48	-----	40	-----

Table 2C.—Students accommodated in *instructional* facilities of *private* higher education institutions in 1960–61 and planned for 1965–66, by region, attendance status, level, and type of institution

Region and type of institution	Number of institutions	Full-time students				Part-time students			
		First term 1960–61		Planned first term 1965–66		First term 1960–61		Planned first term 1965–66	
		Under-graduate	Graduate	Under-graduate	Graduate	Under-graduate	Graduate	Under-graduate	Graduate
Total	1,034	818,229	85,389	1,103,015	119,185	299,567	106,984	389,267	138,955
Universities	59	256,643	64,129	333,492	82,977	134,031	77,407	162,511	95,735
Liberal arts	554	427,549	5,317	578,352	14,364	109,507	22,893	150,456	33,697
Teachers	24	5,887	72	11,360	187	2,298	636	3,416	910
Technological	21	30,082	4,906	39,936	6,910	14,002	3,558	17,950	4,795
Theological	130	20,382	7,493	29,268	10,131	4,124	1,141	6,298	1,623
Other professional	83	27,439	3,416	35,241	4,531	22,661	1,349	28,470	2,195
Junior colleges	163	50,247	56	75,366	85	12,944	---	20,166	---
North Atlantic	358	339,456	52,842	439,323	69,773	151,920	70,049	193,948	88,269
Universities	29	132,711	42,265	165,998	52,761	74,456	52,433	90,361	62,837
Liberal arts	165	147,012	2,925	190,191	7,089	46,602	13,792	60,302	19,563
Teachers	10	1,469	62	2,995	162	611	336	1,066	535
Technological	10	18,066	3,642	22,776	4,875	8,987	2,341	11,760	3,370
Theological	40	4,762	2,446	6,775	2,815	414	323	485	378
Other professional	39	15,728	1,452	21,618	2,011	13,571	824	18,159	1,586
Junior colleges	65	19,708	50	28,970	60	7,279	---	11,815	---
Great Lakes and Plains	325	240,787	17,528	328,025	24,742	89,160	17,510	115,458	23,016
Universities	15	56,974	12,494	76,872	16,196	37,167	11,979	46,338	15,424
Liberal arts	188	145,179	825	197,835	2,509	35,516	3,391	47,109	5,055
Teachers	8	2,452	10	4,165	25	1,090	300	1,250	375
Technological	5	8,849	649	11,760	1,215	4,168	1,217	5,530	1,425
Theological	43	7,687	2,601	10,577	3,572	1,744	448	2,993	528
Other professional	31	8,357	949	10,122	1,225	6,757	175	8,052	209
Junior colleges	35	11,289	---	16,694	---	2,718	---	4,186	---
Southeast	201	120,783	5,377	167,090	8,367	23,902	3,309	33,163	7,006
Universities	6	24,626	4,170	30,390	5,985	7,116	2,286	6,385	4,751
Liberal arts	118	74,425	214	104,005	915	14,380	944	23,310	1,906
Teachers	2	506	---	1,600	---	125	---	300	---
Technological	1	---	15	---	20	---	---	---	---
Theological	18	3,432	939	4,658	1,372	203	79	278	349
Other professional	3	696	33	884	50	---	---	---	---
Junior colleges	53	17,098	6	25,553	25	2,078	---	2,890	---
West and Southwest	149	117,045	9,642	168,277	16,303	34,531	16,116	46,598	20,664
Universities	9	42,332	5,200	60,232	8,035	15,292	10,709	19,427	12,723
Liberal arts	82	60,775	1,353	86,021	3,851	12,955	4,766	19,635	7,173
Teachers	4	1,460	---	2,600	---	472	---	800	---
Technological	5	3,167	600	5,400	800	847	---	660	---
Theological	29	4,501	1,507	7,258	2,372	1,763	291	2,542	368
Other professional	10	2,658	982	2,617	1,245	2,333	350	2,259	400
Junior colleges	10	2,152	---	4,149	---	869	---	1,275	---
Outlying parts	1	158	---	300	---	54	---	100	---
Universities	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Liberal arts	1	158	---	300	---	54	---	100	---
Junior colleges	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

Table 3A.—Students accommodated in *instructional* facilities of *public* and *private* higher education institutions in 1960–61 and planned for 1965–66, by region, attendance status, level, and size of institution

Region and size of institution	Number of institutions	Full-time students				Part-time students			
		First term 1960–61		Planned first term 1965–66		First term 1960–61		Planned first term 1965–66	
		Undergraduate	Graduate	Undergraduate	Graduate	Undergraduate	Graduate	Undergraduate	Graduate
Total	1,604	2,116,007	188,050	2,979,332	279,635	666,465	201,649	921,875	271,777
Below 500	620	137,252	9,304	219,441	14,092	30,801	2,186	51,913	3,395
500–999	340	199,572	4,886	297,435	7,488	41,047	3,881	72,166	6,558
1,000–2,499	338	395,982	6,807	566,686	15,138	114,984	21,194	168,989	31,640
2,500–4,999	139	342,394	14,234	503,427	24,525	110,296	22,170	156,063	35,479
5,000–9,999	97	403,506	41,664	539,776	64,266	155,655	49,070	223,631	64,971
10,000 and over	70	637,301	111,155	852,567	154,126	213,682	103,148	249,113	129,734
North Atlantic	449	498,684	61,827	676,293	85,128	222,349	94,372	291,241	123,251
Below 500	190	38,814	3,204	63,255	4,935	10,453	969	18,291	1,577
500–999	83	49,048	2,531	69,642	3,530	6,653	1,159	12,026	1,876
1,000–2,499	102	116,482	1,708	155,801	3,049	29,836	11,919	42,411	16,671
2,500–4,999	28	56,887	4,739	79,200	6,818	25,506	9,161	34,537	15,088
5,000–9,999	25	80,646	15,012	105,951	21,708	51,610	18,195	76,728	24,200
10,000 and over	21	156,807	34,633	202,444	45,068	98,291	52,969	107,248	63,779
Great Lakes and Plains	476	654,087	60,724	907,292	87,013	166,921	48,395	229,861	66,232
Below 500	202	43,354	3,546	66,541	4,768	9,148	423	14,635	561
500–999	100	56,359	327	81,608	650	12,933	847	16,802	1,255
1,000–2,499	94	113,722	1,135	156,739	2,255	28,999	1,574	45,189	2,421
2,500–4,999	31	79,653	2,357	114,747	5,168	14,586	5,251	21,245	7,692
5,000–9,999	27	110,856	9,739	150,892	14,800	44,684	16,782	60,999	22,797
10,000 and over	22	250,143	43,620	336,765	59,372	56,571	23,518	70,991	31,506
Southeast	331	382,682	19,131	556,354	31,468	63,688	14,825	99,839	23,749
Below 500	120	31,125	868	49,164	1,372	3,919	79	7,558	324
500–999	96	60,245	571	91,618	660	8,109	165	21,231	362
1,000–2,499	61	73,151	524	109,480	2,327	17,945	2,913	28,037	3,940
2,500–4,999	30	78,158	3,214	115,650	5,270	12,883	3,047	17,307	6,586
5,000–9,999	18	93,667	9,190	125,091	14,844	8,881	4,985	11,310	6,922
10,000 and over	6	46,336	4,764	65,351	6,995	11,951	3,636	14,396	5,615
West and Southwest	345	568,383	46,341	825,896	75,938	206,409	44,010	293,213	58,459
Below 500	106	23,609	1,686	39,986	3,017	7,179	715	11,289	933
500–999	61	33,920	1,457	54,567	2,648	13,352	1,710	22,107	3,065
1,000–2,499	81	92,627	3,440	144,666	7,507	38,204	4,788	53,352	8,608
2,500–4,999	50	127,696	3,924	193,830	7,269	57,321	4,711	82,974	6,113
5,000–9,999	27	118,337	7,723	157,842	12,914	50,480	9,108	74,594	10,992
10,000 and over	20	172,194	28,111	235,005	42,583	39,873	22,978	48,897	28,748
Outlying parts	3	12,171	27	13,497	88	7,098	47	7,721	86
Below 500	2	350	----------	495	----------	102	----------	140	----------
500–999	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------
1,000–2,499	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------
2,500–4,999	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------
5,000–9,999	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------
10,000 and over	1	11,821	27	13,002	88	6,996	47	7,581	86

Table 3B.—Students accommodated in *instructional* facilities of *public* higher education institutions in 1960–61 and planned for 1965–66, by region, attendance status, level, and size of institution

Region and size of institution	Number of institutions	Full-time students				Part-time students			
		First term 1960-61		Planned first term 1965-66		First term 1960-61		Planned first term 1965-66	
		Undergraduate	Graduate	Undergraduate	Graduate	Undergraduate	Graduate	Undergraduate	Graduate
Total	570	1,297,778	102,661	1,876,317	160,450	366,898	94,665	532,608	132,822
Below 500	136	35,790	1,096	60,049	2,225	13,767	306	23,129	415
500-999	88	52,745	406	93,017	875	16,866	895	36,302	1,735
1,000-2,499	135	171,717	3,295	280,184	7,828	60,017	10,914	97,966	16,525
2,500-4,999	104	267,012	7,045	401,277	13,229	78,794	14,421	113,326	23,820
5,000-9,999	60	279,569	14,207	383,249	24,754	80,840	18,342	122,594	26,365
10,000 and over	47	490,945	76,612	658,541	111,539	116,614	49,787	139,291	63,962
North Atlantic	91	159,228	8,985	236,970	15,355	70,429	24,323	97,293	34,982
Below 500	30	9,704	900	17,805	1,550	5,969	------	10,415	------
500-999	11	7,095	9	13,655	150	1,491	160	2,342	325
1,000-2,499	25	31,006	288	51,676	590	6,763	6,657	13,699	9,120
2,500-4,999	12	23,857	475	34,288	892	9,979	5,694	14,100	10,298
5,000-9,999	7	23,306	1,399	34,600	2,558	12,125	1,264	21,906	1,593
10,000 and over	6	64,260	5,914	84,946	9,615	34,102	10,548	34,831	13,646
Great Lakes and Plains	151	413,300	43,196	579,267	62,271	77,761	30,885	114,403	43,216
Below 500	52	11,705	32	17,029	40	2,544	2	4,209	------
500-999	15	8,179	13	13,252	25	1,542	69	2,588	125
1,000-2,499	30	38,987	373	61,564	892	15,456	831	28,509	1,214
2,500-4,999	21	57,414	1,428	83,447	2,988	6,126	2,387	8,955	3,848
5,000-9,999	15	72,114	1,528	98,488	3,018	16,800	7,647	23,845	11,038
10,000 and over	18	224,901	39,822	305,487	55,308	35,284	19,949	46,297	26,991
Southeast	130	261,899	13,754	389,264	23,101	39,786	11,516	66,676	16,743
Below 500	16	4,092	------	7,574	------	1,560	------	2,644	------
500-999	35	22,485	315	40,055	340	4,387	11	14,942	20
1,000-2,499	32	43,247	441	68,383	1,727	7,972	1,980	13,162	2,521
2,500-4,999	26	68,633	1,563	103,800	2,940	10,747	2,682	14,867	4,796
5,000-9,999	16	85,106	7,356	115,501	12,099	6,869	4,207	8,665	5,791
10,000 and over	5	38,336	4,079	53,951	5,995	8,251	2,636	12,396	3,615
West and Southwest	196	451,338	36,699	657,619	59,635	171,878	27,894	246,615	37,795
Below 500	37	10,097	164	17,446	635	3,646	304	5,821	415
500-999	27	14,986	69	26,055	360	9,446	655	16,430	1,265
1,000-2,499	48	58,477	2,193	98,561	4,619	29,817	1,446	42,596	3,670
2,500-4,999	45	117,108	3,579	179,742	6,409	51,942	3,658	75,404	4,878
5,000-9,999	22	99,043	3,924	134,660	7,079	45,046	5,224	68,178	7,943
10,000 and over	17	151,627	26,770	201,155	40,533	31,981	16,607	38,186	19,624
Outlying parts	2	12,013	27	13,197	88	7,044	47	7,621	86
Below 500	1	192	------	195	------	48	------	40	------
500-999	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------
1,000-2,499	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------
2,500-4,999	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------
5,000-9,999	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------
10,000 and over	1	11,821	27	13,002	88	6,996	47	7,581	86

Table 3C.—Students accommodated in *instructional* facilities of *private* higher education institutions in 1960–61 and planned for 1965–66, by region, attendance status, level, and size of institution

Region and size of institution	Number of institutions	Full-time students				Part-time students			
		First term 1960-61		Planned first term 1965-66		First term 1960-61		Planned first term 1965-66	
		Undergraduate	Graduate	Undergraduate	Graduate	Undergraduate	Graduate	Undergraduate	Graduate
Total	1,034	818,229	85,389	1,103,015	119,185	299,567	106,984	389,267	138,955
Below 500	484	101,462	8,208	159,392	11,867	17,034	1,880	28,784	2,980
500-999	252	146,827	4,480	204,418	6,613	24,181	2,986	35,864	4,823
1,000-2,499	203	224,265	3,512	286,502	7,310	54,967	10,280	71,023	15,115
2,500-4,999	35	75,382	7,189	102,150	11,296	31,502	7,749	42,737	11,659
5,000-9,999	37	123,937	27,457	156,527	39,512	74,815	30,728	101,037	38,606
10,000 and over	23	146,356	34,543	194,026	42,587	97,068	53,361	109,822	65,772
North Atlantic	358	339,456	52,842	439,323	69,773	151,920	70,049	193,948	88,269
Below 500	160	29,110	2,304	45,450	3,385	4,484	969	7,876	1,577
500-999	72	41,953	2,522	55,987	3,380	5,162	999	9,684	1,551
1,000-2,499	77	85,476	1,420	104,125	2,459	23,073	5,262	28,712	7,551
2,500-4,999	16	33,030	4,264	44,912	5,926	15,527	3,467	20,437	4,790
5,000-9,999	18	57,340	13,613	71,351	19,150	39,485	16,931	54,822	22,667
10,000 and over	15	92,547	28,719	117,498	35,473	64,189	42,421	72,417	50,133
Great Lakes and Plains	325	240,787	17,528	328,025	24,742	89,160	17,510	115,458	23,016
Below 500	150	31,649	3,514	49,512	4,728	6,604	421	10,426	561
500-999	85	48,180	314	68,356	625	11,391	778	14,214	1,130
1,000-2,499	64	74,735	762	95,175	1,363	13,534	743	16,680	1,207
2,500-4,999	10	22,239	929	31,300	2,180	8,460	2,864	12,290	3,844
5,000-9,999	12	38,742	8,211	52,404	11,782	27,884	9,135	37,154	11,759
10,000 and over	4	25,242	3,798	31,278	4,064	21,287	3,569	24,694	4,515
Southeast	201	120,783	5,377	167,090	8,367	23,902	3,309	33,163	7,006
Below 500	104	27,033	868	41,590	1,372	2,359	79	4,914	324
500-999	61	37,760	256	51,563	320	3,722	154	6,289	342
1,000-2,499	29	29,904	83	41,097	600	9,973	933	14,875	1,419
2,500-4,999	4	9,525	1,651	11,850	2,330	2,136	365	2,440	1,790
5,000-9,999	2	8,561	1,834	9,590	2,745	2,012	778	2,645	1,131
10,000 and over	1	8,000	685	11,400	1,000	3,700	1,000	2,000	2,000
West and Southwest	149	117,045	9,642	168,277	16,303	34,531	16,116	46,598	20,664
Below 500	69	13,512	1,522	22,540	2,382	3,533	411	5,468	518
500-999	34	18,934	1,388	28,512	2,288	3,906	1,055	5,677	1,800
1,000-2,499	33	34,150	1,247	46,105	2,888	8,387	3,342	10,756	4,938
2,500-4,999	5	10,588	345	14,088	860	5,379	1,053	7,570	1,235
5,000-9,999	5	19,294	3,799	23,182	5,835	5,434	3,884	6,416	3,049
10,000 and over	3	20,567	1,341	33,850	2,050	7,892	6,371	10,711	9,124
Outlying parts	1	158	----------	300	----------	54	----------	100	----------
Below 500	1	158	----------	300	----------	54	----------	100	----------
500-999	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------
1,000-2,499	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------
2,500-4,999	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------
5,000-9,999	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------
10,000 and over	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------

Table 4A.—Additional students who could have been accommodated in *instructional* facilities and students accommodated beyond normal capacity, by attendance status, level, State, and region: *Public* and *private* higher education institutions, first term 1960–61

Region and State	Additional capacity available								Enrollment beyond normal capacity							
	Full-time				Part-time				Full-time				Part-time			
	Undergraduate		Graduate		Undergraduate		Graduate		Undergraduate		Graduate		Undergraduate		Graduate	
	Institutions	Students	Institutions	Students	Institutions	Students	Institutions	Students	Institutions	Students	Institutions	Students	Institutions	Students	Institutions	Students
Total	**1,035**	**210,977**	**306**	**22,702**	**603**	**112,618**	**234**	**26,021**	**161**	**42,635**	**17**	**5,873**	**33**	**6,279**	**8**	**897**
North Atlantic	**251**	**37,162**	**81**	**5,170**	**140**	**33,352**	**66**	**8,346**	**51**	**7,750**	**2**	**6**	**7**	**1,380**	**2**	**265**
Connecticut	19	3,221	7	423	11	5,824	7	1,121	2	930	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Delaware	2	90	1	250	2	1,775	1	700	1	106	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
District of Columbia	7	1,005	2	71	5	517	2	247	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Maine	9	471	1	25	1	20	-----	-----	3	192	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Maryland	21	3,710	5	313	12	3,028	3	410	1	62	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Massachusetts	32	2,958	14	745	15	3,401	11	1,244	7	435	-----	-----	2	60	1	15
New Hampshire	4	1,237	2	91	5	423	3	94	1	50	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
New Jersey	16	3,548	5	185	6	2,832	6	995	10	2,149	-----	-----	2	120	-----	-----
New York	79	12,147	22	1,813	47	11,042	20	1,841	8	1,082	2	6	2	1,100	-----	-----
Pennsylvania	51	8,002	20	1,243	33	4,339	13	1,694	18	2,744	-----	-----	1	100	1	250
Rhode Island	6	471	1	10	3	151	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Vermont	5	302	1	1	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Great Lakes and Plains	**320**	**61,735**	**83**	**7,598**	**177**	**32,813**	**63**	**8,356**	**39**	**15,514**	**7**	**1,340**	**10**	**1,568**	**4**	**575**
Illinois	55	8,794	24	2,779	40	7,727	18	1,613	5	980	-----	-----	2	61	-----	-----
Indiana	20	3,854	10	613	8	857	4	127	3	320	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Iowa	31	4,842	2	170	13	1,269	3	420	1	83	1	11	1	73	-----	-----
Kansas	31	4,479	5	333	25	2,618	6	673	1	102	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Michigan	37	7,774	9	923	18	4,356	9	1,017	6	2,806	2	387	3	1,230	2	448
Minnesota	17	4,880	4	550	5	298	-----	-----	4	571	1	438	1	118	-----	-----
Missouri	31	5,745	7	672	16	3,031	7	686	4	1,135	1	50	-----	-----	-----	-----
Nebraska	15	3,375	1	100	6	376	-----	-----	3	774	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
North Dakota	9	879	1	100	5	514	1	100	1	200	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Ohio	28	11,124	11	1,087	24	8,331	10	3,048	7	4,343	1	128	1	32	1	20
South Dakota	8	1,882	3	135	5	420	2	110	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Wisconsin	38	4,107	6	136	12	3,016	3	562	4	4,200	1	326	2	54	1	107
Southeast	**215**	**42,658**	**53**	**4,406**	**125**	**15,026**	**37**	**3,085**	**45**	**6,242**	**1**	**33**	**9**	**205**	**2**	**57**
Alabama	8	2,016	2	145	5	881	2	70	7	1,373	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Arkansas	11	1,889	1	2	10	784	2	55	3	709	-----	-----	1	77	-----	-----
Florida	23	4,988	4	446	19	3,710	3	439	4	561	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Georgia	23	5,569	4	978	7	730	-----	-----	4	459	-----	-----	1	34	-----	-----
Kentucky	17	3,002	5	395	15	1,752	6	260	3	223	-----	-----	1	4	-----	-----
Louisiana	13	4,553	9	700	10	1,585	6	397	2	310	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Mississippi	19	3,087	4	481	7	613	2	350	4	702	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
North Carolina	27	3,606	7	210	13	594	4	413	5	809	-----	-----	3	34	1	24
South Carolina	17	2,499	6	447	6	594	3	500	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Tennessee	28	6,066	4	155	11	1,983	4	254	3	106	1	33	1	3	1	33
Virginia	16	3,102	5	247	9	537	3	62	6	670	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
West Virginia	13	2,281	2	200	13	1,263	2	285	4	320	-----	-----	2	53	-----	-----
West and Southwest	**248**	**69,380**	**89**	**5,528**	**160**	**31,381**	**68**	**6,234**	**26**	**13,129**	**7**	**4,494**	**7**	**3,126**	-----	-----
Alaska	1	100	1	25	1	200	1	25	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Arizona	6	2,318	2	234	4	547	2	358	2	400	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
California	79	22,169	21	898	55	16,453	14	1,794	14	8,520	3	2,512	7	3,126	-----	-----
Colorado	14	4,555	7	510	9	2,555	5	243	3	725	2	450	-----	-----	-----	-----
Hawaii	2	1,252	1	127	3	213	1	148	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Idaho	7	1,330	2	60	3	112	1	15	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Montana	10	2,360	3	165	2	75	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Nevada	1	1,000	1	100	1	1,000	1	100	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
New Mexico	7	1,486	5	164	6	423	4	191	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Oklahoma	19	3,902	7	658	16	1,596	7	877	2	450	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Oregon	18	3,980	5	458	7	180	4	71	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Texas	62	19,166	26	1,603	41	5,992	22	1,579	1	650	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Utah	4	723	1	9	2	70	-----	-----	1	1,737	2	1,532	-----	-----	-----	-----
Washington	13	4,445	7	517	7	1,630	6	833	3	647	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Wyoming	5	594	-----	-----	3	335	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Outlying parts	**1**	**42**	-----	-----	**1**	**46**	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Canal Zone	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Puerto Rico	1	42	-----	-----	1	46	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

Table 4B.—Additional students who could have been accommodated in *instructional* facilities and students accommodated beyond normal capacity, by attendance status, level, State, and region: *Public* higher education institutions, first term 1960–61

Region and State	Additional capacity available								Enrollment beyond normal capacity							
	Full-time				Part-time				Full-time				Part-time			
	Undergraduate		Graduate		Undergraduate		Graduate		Undergraduate		Graduate		Undergraduate		Graduate	
	Institutions	Students	Institutions	Students	Institutions	Students	Institutions	Students	Institutions	Students	Institutions	Students	Institutions	Students	Institutions	Students
Total	369	121,526	118	12,123	254	54,369	107	14,925	80	35,128	10	5,669	17	5,197	5	599
North Atlantic	36	10,250	8	1,429	31	9,167	15	3,032	21	5,580	-----	-----	3	1,200	-----	-----
Connecticut	3	525	2	123	2	810	3	571	1	900	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Delaware	1	65	1	250	1	1,750	1	700	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
District of Columbia	1	280	-----	-----	1	50	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Maine	1	75	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	2	117	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Maryland	9	2,788	1	225	8	2,313	1	235	1	62	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Massachusetts	4	410	-----	-----	1	10	1	650	1	97	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
New Hampshire	2	1,157	2	91	3	313	2	74	1	50	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
New Jersey	1	387	-----	-----	2	700	3	450	6	1,516	-----	-----	1	100	-----	-----
New York	9	1,988	1	500	7	2,792	-----	-----	2	663	-----	-----	2	1,100	-----	-----
Pennsylvania	3	2,454	1	240	6	429	4	352	7	2,175	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Rhode Island	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Vermont	2	121	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Great Lakes and Plains	100	31,264	31	3,683	63	13,114	30	5,355	20	14,011	5	1,279	7	1,300	4	575
Illinois	9	2,022	4	547	10	1,939	3	650	3	752	-----	-----	1	11	-----	-----
Indiana	3	1,969	2	256	2	475	1	57	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Iowa	10	1,872	1	100	2	190	2	320	1	83	-----	-----	1	73	-----	-----
Kansas	13	3,039	4	243	11	1,847	6	673	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Michigan	14	4,108	4	551	9	3,509	4	796	4	2,661	2	387	2	1,130	2	448
Minnesota	3	3,129	1	395	1	100	-----	-----	1	200	1	438	-----	-----	-----	-----
Missouri	7	1,969	2	351	5	686	4	196	1	1,000	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Nebraska	7	2,649	1	100	4	176	-----	-----	2	699	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
North Dakota	7	802	1	100	5	514	1	100	1	200	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Ohio	5	6,394	5	850	6	2,172	5	2,233	3	4,216	1	128	1	32	1	20
South Dakota	5	1,432	3	135	3	70	2	110	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Wisconsin	17	1,879	3	55	5	1,436	2	220	4	4,200	1	326	2	54	1	107
Southeast	88	25,767	33	3,427	60	7,670	26	2,653	20	4,784	-----	-----	3	161	1	24
Alabama	2	1,230	2	145	2	560	2	70	5	1,165	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Arkansas	5	982	-----	-----	5	365	1	50	2	679	-----	-----	1	77	-----	-----
Florida	15	2,757	2	240	15	3,115	2	300	3	496	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Georgia	14	4,656	3	948	3	300	-----	-----	1	300	-----	-----	1	34	-----	-----
Kentucky	3	1,636	2	225	4	560	2	170	1	110	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Louisiana	8	3,223	5	461	5	405	3	312	1	300	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Mississippi	10	2,065	2	450	4	488	1	250	3	584	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
North Carolina	8	2,204	4	155	5	224	3	400	1	500	-----	-----	-----	-----	1	24
South Carolina	4	1,044	4	267	2	300	3	500	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Tennessee	5	2,161	4	155	4	498	4	254	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Virginia	7	2,389	3	181	4	241	3	62	1	450	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
West Virginia	7	1,420	2	200	7	614	2	285	2	200	-----	-----	1	50	-----	-----
West and Southwest	145	54,245	46	3,584	100	24,418	36	3,885	19	10,753	5	4,390	4	2,536	-----	-----
Alaska	1	100	1	25	1	200	1	25	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Arizona	4	2,118	2	234	2	427	2	358	2	400	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
California	45	19,305	4	177	36	14,936	2	806	8	7,881	2	2,462	4	2,536	-----	-----
Colorado	8	3,290	3	175	4	1,259	2	85	3	725	2	450	-----	-----	-----	-----
Hawaii	1	1,234	1	127	1	67	1	148	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Idaho	5	1,245	1	50	2	77	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Montana	7	1,510	3	165	2	75	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Nevada	1	1,000	1	100	1	1,000	1	100	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
New Mexico	6	1,386	5	164	5	323	4	191	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Oklahoma	13	2,104	5	511	13	890	6	731	2	450	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Oregon	7	3,164	3	413	2	101	2	41	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Texas	33	13,287	13	1,168	24	3,998	12	1,018	1	650	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Utah	3	713	1	9	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	1	1,478	-----	-----	-----	-----
Washington	6	3,195	3	266	4	730	3	382	3	647	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Wyoming	5	594	-----	-----	3	335	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Outlying parts	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Canal Zone	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Puerto Rico	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

Table 4C.—Additional students who could have been accommodated in *instructional* facilities and students accommodated beyond normal capacity, by attendance status, level, State, and region: *Private* higher education institutions, first term 1960–61

Region and State	Additional capacity available								Enrollment beyond normal capacity							
	Full-time				Part-time				Full-time				Part-time			
	Under-graduate		Graduate		Under-graduate		Graduate		Under-graduate		Graduate		Under-graduate		Graduate	
	Insti-tu-tions	Stu-dents	Insti-tu-tions	Stu-dents	Insti-tu-tions	Stu-dents	Insti-tu-tions	Stu-dents	Insti-tu-tions	Stu-dents	Insti-tu-tions	Stu-dents	Insti-tu-tions	Stu-dents	Insti-tu-tions	Stu-dents
Total	666	89,451	188	10,579	349	58,249	127	11,096	81	7,507	7	204	16	1,082	3	298
North Atlantic	215	26,912	73	3,741	109	24,185	51	5,314	30	2,170	2	6	4	180	2	265
Connecticut	16	2,696	5	300	9	5,014	4	550	1	30	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Delaware	1	25	-----	-----	1	25	-----	-----	1	106	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
District of Columbia	6	725	2	71	4	467	2	247	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Maine	8	396	1	25	1	20	-----	-----	1	75	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Maryland	12	922	4	88	4	715	2	175	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Massachusetts	28	2,548	14	745	14	3,391	10	594	6	338	-----	-----	2	60	1	15
New Hampshire	2	80	-----	-----	2	110	1	20	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
New Jersey	15	3,161	5	185	4	2,132	3	545	4	633	-----	-----	1	20	-----	-----
New York	70	10,159	21	1,313	40	8,250	20	1,841	6	419	2	6	-----	-----	-----	-----
Pennsylvania	48	5,548	19	1,003	27	3,910	9	1,342	11	569	-----	-----	1	100	1	250
Rhode Island	6	471	1	10	3	151	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Vermont	3	181	1	1	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Great Lakes and Plains	220	30,471	52	3,915	114	19,699	33	3,001	19	1,503	2	61	3	268	-----	-----
Illinois	46	6,772	20	2,232	30	5,788	15	963	2	228	-----	-----	1	50	-----	-----
Indiana	17	1,885	8	357	6	382	3	70	3	320	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Iowa	21	2,970	1	70	11	1,079	1	100	-----	-----	1	11	-----	-----	-----	-----
Kansas	18	1,440	1	90	14	771	-----	-----	1	102	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Michigan	23	3,666	5	372	9	847	5	221	2	145	-----	-----	1	100	-----	-----
Minnesota	14	1,751	3	155	4	198	-----	-----	3	371	-----	-----	1	118	-----	-----
Missouri	24	3,776	5	321	11	2,345	3	490	3	135	1	50	-----	-----	-----	-----
Nebraska	8	726	-----	-----	2	200	-----	-----	1	75	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
North Dakota	2	77	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Ohio	23	4,730	6	237	18	6,159	5	815	4	127	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
South Dakota	3	450	-----	-----	2	350	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Wisconsin	21	2,228	3	81	7	1,580	1	342	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Southeast	127	16,891	20	979	65	7,356	11	432	25	1,458	1	33	6	44	1	33
Alabama	6	786	-----	-----	3	321	-----	-----	2	208	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Arkansas	6	907	1	2	5	419	1	5	1	30	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Florida	8	2,231	2	206	4	595	1	139	1	65	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Georgia	9	913	1	30	4	430	-----	-----	3	159	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Kentucky	14	1,366	3	170	11	1,192	4	90	2	113	-----	-----	1	4	-----	-----
Louisiana	5	1,330	4	239	5	1,180	3	85	1	10	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Mississippi	9	1,022	2	31	3	125	1	100	1	118	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
North Carolina	19	1,402	3	55	8	370	1	13	4	309	-----	-----	3	34	-----	-----
South Carolina	13	1,455	2	180	4	294	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Tennessee	23	3,905	-----	-----	7	1,485	-----	-----	3	106	1	33	1	3	1	33
Virginia	9	713	2	66	5	296	-----	-----	5	220	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
West Virginia	6	861	-----	-----	6	649	-----	-----	2	120	-----	-----	1	3	-----	-----
West and Southwest	103	15,135	43	1,944	60	6,963	32	2,349	7	2,376	2	104	3	590	-----	-----
Alaska	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Arizona	2	200	-----	-----	2	120	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
California	34	2,864	17	721	19	1,517	12	988	6	639	1	50	3	590	-----	-----
Colorado	6	1,265	4	335	5	1,296	3	158	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Hawaii	1	18	-----	-----	2	146	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Idaho	2	85	1	10	1	35	1	15	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Montana	3	850	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Nevada	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
New Mexico	1	100	-----	-----	1	100	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Oklahoma	6	1,798	2	147	3	706	1	146	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Oregon	11	816	2	45	5	79	2	30	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Texas	29	5,879	13	435	17	1,994	10	561	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Utah	1	10	-----	-----	2	70	-----	-----	1	1,737	1	54	-----	-----	-----	-----
Washington	7	1,250	4	251	3	900	3	451	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Wyoming	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Outlying parts	1	42	-----	-----	1	46	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Canal Zone	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Puerto Rico	1	42	-----	-----	1	46	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

Table 5.—Additional students who could have been accommodated in *instructional* facilities and students accommodated beyond normal capacity, by region, attendance status, level, and type of institution: *Public* and *private* higher education institutions, first term 1960–61

Region and type of institution	Additional capacity available								Enrollment beyond normal capacity							
	Full-time				Part-time				Full-time				Part-time			
	Undergraduate		Graduate		Undergraduate		Graduate		Undergraduate		Graduate		Undergraduate		Graduate	
	Institutions	Students	Institutions	Students	Institutions	Students	Institutions	Students	Institutions	Students	Institutions	Students	Institutions	Students	Institutions	Students
Total	**1,035**	**210,977**	**306**	**22,702**	**603**	**112,618**	**234**	**26,021**	**161**	**42,635**	**17**	**5,873**	**33**	**6,279**	**8**	**897**
Universities	85	62,401	89	12,769	66	20,827	65	9,950	21	17,617	10	5,686	6	1,326	5	651
Liberal arts	420	69,248	101	4,519	243	33,560	93	9,197	53	8,551	2	48	11	1,256	1	198
Teachers	85	19,788	35	2,012	56	6,457	42	4,975	35	9,835	1	50	1	50	------	--------
Technological	19	4,480	11	588	10	3,376	8	541	1	100	------	--------	------	--------	------	--------
Theological	75	3,725	43	1,606	25	1,225	14	257	5	144	2	83	2	6	1	33
Other professional	54	4,737	23	432	28	7,049	11	401	4	348	1	1	1	10	1	15
Junior colleges	297	46,598	4	776	175	40,124	1	700	42	6,040	1	5	12	3,631	------	--------
North Atlantic	**251**	**37,162**	**81**	**5,170**	**140**	**33,352**	**66**	**8,346**	**51**	**7,750**	**2**	**6**	**7**	**1,380**	**2**	**265**
Universities	15	9,391	20	2,659	16	5,620	16	2,649	4	990	------	--------	3	1,200	1	250
Liberal arts	101	14,707	26	1,059	51	8,460	23	1,956	15	986	------	--------	1	20	------	--------
Teachers	19	2,330	4	183	15	2,398	12	2,360	17	4,768	------	--------	------	--------	------	--------
Technological	6	1,311	3	69	4	2,023	4	338	1	100	------	--------	------	--------	------	--------
Theological	24	840	13	273	7	89	4	32	1	10	------	--------	------	--------	------	--------
Other professional	24	2,410	13	177	13	5,551	6	311	2	193	1	1	1	10	1	15
Junior colleges	62	6,173	2	750	34	9,211	1	700	11	703	1	5	2	150	------	--------
Great Lakes and Plains	**320**	**61,735**	**83**	**7,598**	**177**	**32,813**	**63**	**8,356**	**39**	**15,514**	**7**	**1,340**	**10**	**1,568**	**4**	**575**
Universities	27	22,487	26	5,290	23	8,649	22	3,789	7	7,729	4	1,242	3	126	3	377
Liberal arts	138	18,939	21	788	79	10,841	20	3,169	16	4,450	2	48	3	548	1	198
Teachers	26	6,081	9	512	17	2,139	11	1,058	7	2,738	------	--------	------	--------	------	--------
Technological	5	1,200	4	259	2	1,179	2	145	------	--------	------	--------	------	--------	------	--------
Theological	22	1,434	14	541	6	918	5	155	1	25	1	50	------	--------	------	--------
Other professional	21	1,604	8	188	12	1,373	3	40	1	35	------	--------	------	--------	------	--------
Junior colleges	81	9,990	1	20	38	7,714	------	--------	7	537	------	--------	4	894	------	--------
Southeast	**215**	**42,658**	**53**	**4,406**	**125**	**15,026**	**37**	**3,085**	**45**	**6,242**	**1**	**33**	**9**	**205**	**2**	**57**
Universities	17	12,192	19	2,777	10	2,120	11	1,145	3	655	------	--------	------	--------	1	24
Liberal arts	106	18,308	20	1,006	65	7,799	19	1,486	19	2,737	------	--------	5	128	------	--------
Teachers	15	3,725	5	288	10	758	5	424	9	1,829	------	--------	1	50	------	--------
Technological	------	--------	1	5	------	--------	------	--------	------	--------	------	--------	------	--------	------	--------
Theological	10	620	5	257	3	26	1	5	3	109	1	33	2	6	1	33
Other professional	4	462	2	67	1	30	1	25	------	--------	------	--------	------	--------	------	--------
Junior colleges	63	7,351	1	6	36	4,293	------	--------	11	912	------	--------	1	21	------	--------
West and Southwest	**248**	**69,380**	**89**	**5,528**	**160**	**31,381**	**68**	**6,234**	**26**	**13,129**	**7**	**4,494**	**7**	**3,126**	------	--------
Universities	26	18,331	24	2,043	17	4,438	16	2,367	7	8,243	6	4,444	------	--------	------	--------
Liberal arts	74	17,252	34	1,666	47	6,414	31	2,586	3	378	------	--------	2	560	------	--------
Teachers	25	7,652	17	1,029	14	1,162	14	1,133	2	500	1	50	------	--------	------	--------
Technological	8	1,969	3	255	4	174	2	58	------	--------	------	--------	------	--------	------	--------
Theological	19	831	11	535	9	192	4	65	------	--------	------	--------	------	--------	------	--------
Other professional	5	261	------	--------	2	95	1	25	1	120	------	--------	------	--------	------	--------
Junior colleges	91	23,084	------	--------	67	18,906	------	--------	13	3,888	------	--------	5	2,566	------	--------
Outlying parts	**1**	**42**	------	--------	**1**	**46**	------	--------	------	--------	------	--------	------	--------	------	--------
Universities	------	--------	------	--------	------	--------	------	--------	------	--------	------	--------	------	--------	------	--------
Liberal arts	1	42	------	--------	1	46	------	--------	------	--------	------	--------	------	--------	------	--------
Teachers	------	--------	------	--------	------	--------	------	--------	------	--------	------	--------	------	--------	------	--------
Technological	------	--------	------	--------	------	--------	------	--------	------	--------	------	--------	------	--------	------	--------
Theological	------	--------	------	--------	------	--------	------	--------	------	--------	------	--------	------	--------	------	--------
Other professional	------	--------	------	--------	------	--------	------	--------	------	--------	------	--------	------	--------	------	--------
Junior colleges	------	--------	------	--------	------	--------	------	--------	------	--------	------	--------	------	--------	------	--------

Table 6.—Additional students who could have been accommodated in *instructional* facilities and students accommodated beyond normal capacity, by region, attendance status, level, and size of institution: *Public* and *private* higher education institutions, first term 1960–61

Region and size of institution	Additional capacity available								Enrollment beyond normal capacity							
	Full-time				Part-time				Full-time				Part-time			
	Undergraduate		Graduate		Undergraduate		Graduate		Undergraduate		Graduate		Undergraduate		Graduate	
	Institutions	Students	Institutions	Students	Institutions	Students	Institutions	Students	Institutions	Students	Institutions	Students	Institutions	Students	Institutions	Students
Total	1,035	210,977	306	22,702	603	112,618	234	26,021	161	42,635	17	5,873	33	6,279	8	897
Below 500	427	30,082	74	2,738	188	12,547	26	849	41	2,043	4	89	10	289	2	48
500–999	219	27,855	34	856	126	15,128	26	1,123	28	2,780	1	11	4	125	------	------
1,000–2,499	198	42,891	61	2,780	134	31,098	62	5,692	51	9,760	------	------	8	1,615	------	------
2,500–4,999	91	36,653	50	3,195	73	23,307	50	5,068	16	5,209	1	50	3	1,297	------	------
5,000–9,999	62	38,571	54	6,054	54	19,837	46	6,924	11	2,671	1	50	2	1,347	1	24
10,000 and over	38	34,925	33	7,079	28	10,701	24	6,365	14	20,172	10	5,673	6	1,606	5	825
North Atlantic	251	37,162	81	5,170	140	33,352	66	8,346	51	7,750	2	6	7	1,380	2	265
Below 500	128	7,761	30	1,176	50	4,158	11	551	14	716	2	6	3	130	1	15
500–999	40	4,680	9	365	21	3,317	5	322	7	681	------	------	------	------	------	------
1,000–2,499	51	8,005	13	318	37	10,908	21	2,549	21	3,779	------	------	1	50	------	------
2,500–4,999	11	4,224	6	394	10	4,202	10	1,325	6	1,884	------	------	------	------	------	------
5,000–9,999	11	4,776	14	828	12	6,510	12	1,857	1	40	------	------	------	------	------	------
10,000 and over	10	7,716	9	2,089	10	4,257	7	1,742	2	650	------	------	3	1,200	1	250
Great Lakes and Plains	320	61,735	83	7,598	177	32,813	63	8,356	39	15,514	7	1,340	10	1,568	4	575
Below 500	147	9,834	24	719	58	4,113	9	220	9	385	1	50	2	83	------	------
500–999	67	8,034	7	151	42	4,939	4	95	8	593	1	11	2	111	------	------
1,000–2,499	53	11,290	13	553	32	6,086	9	500	10	2,230	------	------	2	918	------	------
2,500–4,999	21	7,757	11	502	17	5,732	15	1,628	2	1,050	------	------	------	------	------	------
5,000–9,999	19	8,803	15	1,911	17	6,828	15	2,361	4	725	------	------	1	50	------	------
10,000 and over	13	16,017	13	3,762	11	5,115	11	3,552	6	10,531	5	1,279	3	406	4	575
Southeast	215	42,658	53	4,406	125	15,026	37	3,085	45	6,242	1	33	9	205	2	57
Below 500	74	5,761	7	277	35	1,625	1	5	15	751	1	33	3	27	1	33
500–999	65	9,158	5	66	34	3,329	4	177	11	1,259	------	------	2	14	------	------
1,000–2,499	40	9,030	10	573	29	5,758	10	780	12	2,298	------	------	3	87	------	------
2,500–4,999	19	6,364	13	689	16	2,000	11	848	4	1,125	------	------	1	77	------	------
5,000–9,999	12	8,745	14	2,176	9	1,714	9	1,125	3	809	------	------	------	------	1	24
10,000 and over	5	3,600	4	625	2	600	2	150	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------
West and Southwest	248	69,380	89	5,528	160	31,381	68	6,234	26	13,129	7	4,494	7	3,126	------	------
Below 500	77	6,684	13	566	44	2,605	5	73	3	191	------	------	2	49	------	------
500–999	47	5,983	13	274	29	3,543	13	529	2	247	------	------	------	------	------	------
1,000–2,499	54	14,566	25	1,336	36	8,346	22	1,863	8	1,453	------	------	2	560	------	------
2,500–4,999	40	18,308	20	1,610	30	11,373	14	1,267	4	1,150	1	50	2	1,220	------	------
5,000–9,999	20	16,247	11	1,139	16	4,785	10	1,581	3	1,097	1	50	1	1,297	------	------
10,000 and over	10	7,592	7	603	5	729	4	921	6	8,991	5	4,394	------	------	------	------
Outlying parts	1	42	------	------	1	46	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------
Below 500	1	42	------	------	1	46	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------
500–999	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------
1,000–2,499	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------
2,500–4,999	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------
5,000–9,999	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------
10,000 and over	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------

CHAPTER III

Planned Housing Expansion, 1961–65

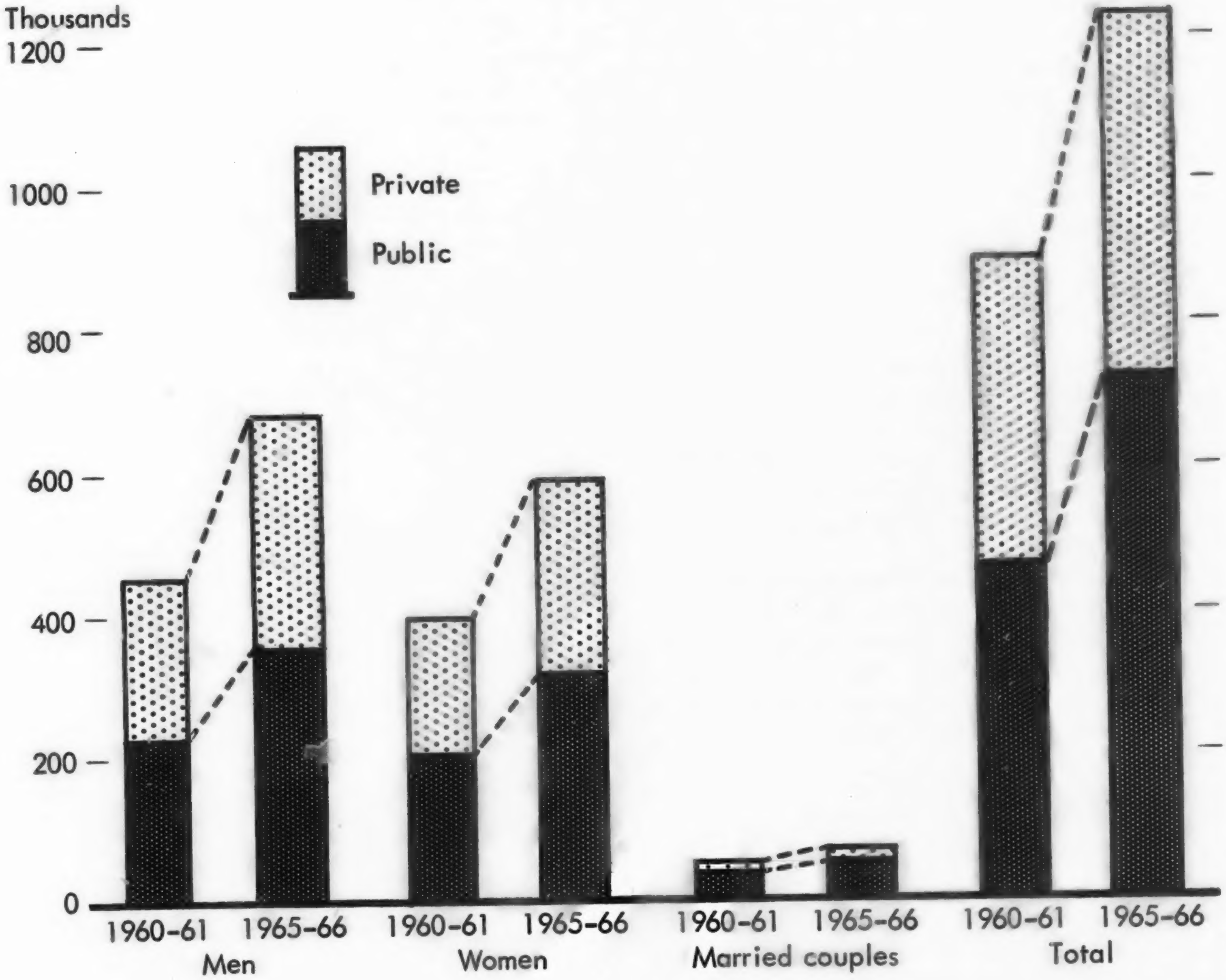
MOST COLLEGES and universities provide some residential accommodations for their students. Respondents in this survey reported that in 1960–61, 841,857 single students and 47,780 married couples were accommodated in campus housing facilities. This was 39 percent of their full-time enrollment. Public institutions provided housing for 432,338 single students and 35,629 married couples, and private institutions for 409,519 single students and 12,151 married couples. (See tables 7A, 7B, and 7C.) By type, the universities housed the largest number, 374,600, and the liberal arts colleges were not far behind with 314,991. Universities housed more single men than single women, 207,082 vs. 136,113, but liberal arts colleges housed more single women than single men, 165,273 vs. 143,548. (See table 8.) By size, the largest institutions, 10,000 and over, together accommodated the largest number of students in housing facilities, 216,110. In second place were the institutions in the size category 1,000–2,499, with 185,888 students accommodated in campus housing. (See table 9.)

The tables referred to above also show by the same categories the number of students for whom accommodations are planned for 1965–66. By 1965–66 the total responding institutions plan to furnish residential accommodations to 429,211 more single students and 18,844 more married couples than they did in 1960–61. (See figure 5.) Moreover, as in the report on instructional accommodations (chapter II), tables have been constructed to show the number of additional students who could have been accommodated in residential facilities in 1960–61 and the number accommodated beyond normal capacity. In tables 10A, 10B, and 10C the distribution of these groups is shown by region, State, and control. Table 11 shows distribution by type of institution and table 12 by size of institution, in each case for all respondents.

Chapter IV contains tables on planned facilities which permit selective analysis by anyone who has a particular field of interest among the nine specific functional types, such as men's residence halls, women's residence halls, married students apartments, etc. (tables 16A, 16B, and 16C). However, much of the commentary in this report will be based on aggregate figures. For instance, it is observed that the percentage of increase in the aggregate *residential* accommodations as planned for 1965–66 was 50.4. Upon comparing this with the planned increase in *instructional* accommodations of 40.4 percent, it may be well to try to account for this difference.

Among possible explanations is one derived from a reference to the anticipated sources of funds for the construction of facilities found in tables 22A, 22B, and 22C in chapter V. Whereas "source unknown" was shown for 16 percent of the funds with which to provide the planned instructional facilities, the source was unknown for only about 13 percent of the planned residential construction. Residential facilities are, to a great extent, self-liquidating, as indicated by the fact that 60 percent of the construction funds are expected to come from the sale of revenue bonds. Thus, the greater assurance of a source for funds with which to pay for residential facilities encourages greater planning activity in that area. The problem of sources for building funds was more sharply highlighted in the case of private institutions, where source unknown totaled 20 percent for instructional facilities and 14 percent for residential.

Figure 5.—Planned increase in number of students to be accommodated in residential facilities, 1960–61 to 1965–66.



The planned accommodations for married couples in private institutions amounted to an increase of 58 percent, while in public institutions the planned expansion for housing of married couples was only 33 percent (table 8). The reason for this reversal of planning trends as between public and private institutions may be found in that in 1960–61 only 3 percent of all students housed in private institutions were housed in married students accommodations, whereas in public institutions 8 percent of the students housed were accommodated in housing for married couples. It would appear that private institutions have some catching up to do in housing for married students and are definitely planning to do it.

Tables were compiled by which unused instructional student stations were identified in institutions which also had vacancies in their residential accommodations. These tables are not published but are on file in the Office of Education. The number thus derived is surprisingly small, a total of 24,501, or about 1 percent of the full-time enrollment of responding institutions in 1960–61. This is one practical index of utilization of accommodations.

There are at least three possible types of percentage analyses of housing data on the Nation's campuses, and it is easy to become confused in reading the respective percentage tables:

(1) The percentage portion of those housed to total full-time students enrolled may be shown by various categoric distributions.

(2) All of the students in the country who are housed in campus housing may be distributed by percentage among regions, among types of institutions, among institutional size classifications, and, in each case, between public and private institutions.

(3) Of all students housed, the percentages of men, women, and married couples can be shown by various categories.

Housing Patterns in 1960–61

In 1960–61 public institutions were housing 33.4 percent of their full-time students and private institutions 46.7 percent of theirs. Of the 889,637 students provided residential accommodations (39 percent of all full-time students), 51 percent were men, 44 percent were women, and 5 percent were married couples.

Residence halls with separate units for men and for women were not identified in the Part 2 survey made in 1957. In the current study, 139 such residential buildings were identified as being planned, at a total estimated cost of $280 million. Such volume may signify a trend.

Public Institutions

Whereas the West and Southwest region had 35 percent of the total full-time students in public institutions in the country, that region housed only 23 percent of all of the students housed by public institutions in the Nation; and, whereas the Southeast had only 20 percent of all of the full-time public students, it housed 31 percent of all of the public students housed. (See table N.)

With regard to the percentage of the public institutions' enrollments housed on campus, the public institutions of the Southeast were housing 53 percent of their full-time students, but the public institutions of the West and Southwest region were housing only 22 percent of their full-time students. The other two principal regions were close to the national average of 33.4 percent.

Among public institutions, students housed were distributed regionally as shown in table O.

Table N.—Regional percentage distribution of full-time students in *public* institutions and of full-time students housed on campus; also for each region the percentage of its full-time students housed on campus: 1960–61

Region	Full-time students in public institutions		
	Percent enrolled	Percent housed	Percent of regional enrollment housed
All regions	100.0	100.0	33.4
North Atlantic	12.0	12.2	33.8
Great Lakes and Plains	32.6	33.2	34.1
Southeast	19.7	31.1	52.8
West and Southwest	34.8	23.4	22.4
Outlying parts	.9	.1	4.2

Table O.—Regional percentage distribution of men, women, and married couples housed in *public* institutions: 1960–61

(L=less than 0.05 percent)

Region	Total	Men	Women	Married couples
All regions	100.0	49.2	43.2	7.6
North Atlantic	100.0	47.5	49.9	2.6
Great Lakes and Plains	100.0	46.0	44.2	9.8
Southeast	100.0	54.1	40.1	5.8
West and Southwest	100.0	48.4	42.1	9.5
Outlying parts	L	L	L	L

The public institutions of the Southeast devote a larger proportion of their total housing accommodations to men (54 percent) than do those of any other region. Public institutions in the North Atlantic region devote the largest share of accommodations to women students, 50 percent. The Great Lakes and Plains region and the West and Southwest region allot a larger share of their total accommodations to married students than do the other regions—9.8 percent and 9.5 percent, respectively.

Overcrowding. Once a standard of occupancy has been set in dormitory operation by an institution, there is very little flexibility in the maximum number of residential accommodations. The number of beds is the utilization ceiling. The flexibility latitude characteristic of instructional accommodations which permits more intensive class scheduling is not as attainable in residential accommodations. Likewise, it is not a simple matter in an overcrowding situation to convert vacant spaces in women's accommodations for the use of men, and vice versa.

Overcrowding in college housing facilities has been commonplace ever since the close of World War II with the attendant rush of veteran registrations fostered by the various "G.I." bills. The Federal Government promptly came to the aid of the colleges with donations of surplus barracks, trailers, quonset huts, and other temporary facilities. The institutions did their part by continuing to use substandard facilities and by requiring students to double up in the occupancy of dormitory rooms. The process of getting back to normal occupancy is still in progress, as witness the data extracted from replies to this survey. As a net figure, respondents in the aggregate were still overcrowded in residential facilities in 1960–61 to the extent of 2 percent above normal practice.

With regard to public institutions, the various regions were overcrowded to the extent indicated by the following percentages of normal capacity:

	Percent
Total United States	104
North Atlantic	102
Great Lakes and Plains	105
Southeast	106
West and Southwest	101

By type of institution, the public professional schools were the only type of public institutions in which the residential facilities was not overcrowded, as seen from this list of percentages of normal capacity:

	Percent
Universities	102
Liberal arts colleges	107
Teachers colleges	107
Technological schools	103
Professional schools	90
Junior colleges	102

By size of institution, only the smallest size category of public institutions was not overcrowded in residential accommodations, as shown in these percentages of normal capacity:

	Percent
Below 500	95
500–999	103
1,000–2,499	104
2,500–4,999	107
5,000–9,999	105
10,000 and over	102

Planning for the future. In planning housing expansion, the public institutions in this survey reported plans to accommodate 722,383 students by 1965–66, which would be a 54.4 percent increase over the number accommodated in 1960–61. By region, the percentages of increase would be:

	Percent
All regions	54
North Atlantic	60
Great Lakes and Plains	59
Southeast	47
West and Southwest	56

Thus, while there appears to be no correlation so far as public institutions are concerned between the region which was the most overcrowded (Southeast) and the region which was planning the most expansion in the 5-year period (North Atlantic), in second place in each list was the Great Lakes and Plains region.

Among the individual States in which public institutions are planning a significantly larger-than-average percentage of increase in residential accommodations were: Alabama, 64 percent; Arizona, 64 percent; Illinois, 91 percent; Kansas, 81 percent; Maine, 74 percent; Maryland, 66 percent; Massachusetts, 68 percent; Minnesota, 68 percent; Missouri, 88 percent; Nebraska, 100 percent; New Jersey, 64 percent; Tennessee, 67 percent; Utah; 76 percent, Washington, 73 percent; West Virginia, 75 percent; and Wisconsin, 77 percent. It will be noted that 10 of these 16 States are in the North Atlantic and Great Lakes and Plains regions.

States in which public institutions are planning significant percentages of increase in residential accommodations for men, women, or married couples are: California, 96 percent (married couples); Illinois, 98 percent (men) and 93 percent (women); Maine, 106 percent (women); Massachusetts, 90 percent (men); Missouri, 106 percent (men); Ohio, 193 percent (married couples); Washington, 97 percent (women); and Wisconsin, 92 percent (men). It is notable that in a few States there is a tendency to phase out the accommodations for married couples. Presumably this occurs in institutions which were using Government surplus facilities and have not seen fit to replace them with permanent-type married students housing.

Among the types of public institutions, the teachers college group appears to be planning more expansion in residential accommodations than does any other type of public institution, 78 percent. In second place are the public junior colleges with planned expansion of 69 percent. (See list of planned increases below.)

	Percent
Universities	45
Liberal arts colleges	56
Teachers colleges	78
Technological schools	18
Professional schools	25
Junior colleges	69

Many State teachers colleges are perhaps expecting to become State colleges (liberal arts and preprofessional schools) and, as such, to be able to attract a wider range of students by academic fields.

As in the case of planned increases in instructional accommodations by size of institution, there tended to be an inverse relationship between the size of public institutions and the percentage of increase in the number of students for which residential accommodations were being planned by 1965–66 over 1960–61, as follows:

	Percent
Below 500	78
500–999	60
1,000–2,499	66
2,500–4,999	65
5,000–9,999	51
10,000 and over	44

Private Institutions

The regional pattern of percentage of respective full-time enrollments for which the responding private institutions provided housing in 1960–61 is shown in table P.

Again, as for public institutions, the private institutions of the Southeast provided residential accommodations for a higher percentage of their full-time students, 61 percent, than did the private institutions of any other region. The private institutions of the West and Southwest provided residential accommodations for 52 percent of their full-time students, thus giving that region second place.

Table P.—Regional percentage of full-time students in *private* institutions and of full-time students housed on campus; also for each region the percentage of its full-time students housed on campus: 1960–61

(L=less than 0.05 percent)

Region	Full-time students in private institutions		
	Percent enrolled	Percent housed	Percent of regional enrollment housed
All regions	100.0	100.0	46.7
North Atlantic	43.4	37.4	40.2
Great Lakes and Plains	28.6	29.0	47.3
Southeast	14.0	18.1	60.6
West and Southwest	14.0	15.5	51.5
Outlying parts	L	L	45.6

The disparity in the proportion of students housed was not so great as in the case of public institutions.

In 1960–61 the housing accommodations of the responding private institutions were distributed as shown in table Q.

Table Q.—Regional percentage distribution of men, women, and married couples housed in *private* institutions: 1960–61

(L=less than 0.05 percent)

Region	Total	Men	Women	Married couples
All private	100.0	52.2	44.9	2.9
North Atlantic	100.0	57.2	40.7	2.1
Great Lakes and Plains	100.0	50.3	47.2	2.5
Southeast	100.0	48.7	47.6	3.7
West and Southwest	100.0	48.0	47.3	4.7
Outlying parts	L	L	L	L

The private institutions of the North Atlantic region devote a greater portion of available housing to men students than do institutions in any other region.

Overcrowding. Overcrowding in 1960–61 in the residential accommodations of private institutions appears not to be so extensive as in public institutions. However, in some regions such as the West and Southwest where housing accommodations were being used to 102 percent of normal capacity, and in the North Atlantic region where dormitories were 101 percent full, there was a current need for more housing facilities. Moreover, these figures do not take into account the large number of applicants who were reportedly denied admission. In the other two principal regions the residential accommodations were practically full—the Great Lakes and Plains region, 99.5 percent; and the Southeast, 97.3 percent.

By type of institution, the percentages of normal capacity to which residential accommodations were being used in 1960–61 were as follows:

Type of institution	*Percent*
Universities	104
Liberal arts colleges	100
Teachers colleges	92
Technological schools	98
Theological schools	90
Professional schools	102
Junior colleges	97

By size of institution, the percentages of normal capacity in the residential accommodations of private institutions in 1960–61 stood as follows:

Size of institution	*Percent*
Below 500	92
500–999	100
1,000–2,499	101
2,500–4,999	102
5,000–9,999	106
10,000 and over	103

Planning for the future. Private institutions responding to this survey reported plans to increase their residential accommodations by 1965–66 by a greater percentage than they plan to increase their instructional accommodations in the same period, 46 percent increase vs. 35 percent, but not by so great a percentage as public institutions plan to increase their residential accommodations (54 percent). The largest percentage of increase is planned by the West and Southwest region, as seen below:

Region	*Percent*
All regions	46
North Atlantic	38
Great Lakes and Plains	50
Southeast	47
West and Southwest	57

Individual States in which private institutions are planning to increase residential accommodations significantly by 1965–66 were: Arkansas, 83 percent; California, 58 percent; Colorado, 63 percent; Kentucky, 73 percent; Iowa, 67 percent; Louisiana, 66 percent; New Jersey, 65 percent; and Oregon, 59 percent.

In a few States there appeared to be a tendency among private institutions to plan increased housing accommodations for married couples to a great degree: Maryland, 103 percent; Michigan, 242 percent; Missouri, 102 percent; North Carolina, 117 percent; Oregon, 221 percent; Pennsylvania, 269 percent; Tennessee, 105 percent; and Utah, 120 percent. Other pronounced rates of increase noted were: Arkansas, 94 percent planned increase in accommodations for women; and Utah, 97 percent planned increase in accommodations for men.

Among the types of private institutions it is the teachers colleges which are planning the largest percentage of increase in residential accommodations by 1965–66:

Type of institution	*Percent*
All types	46
Universities	41
Liberal arts colleges	44
Teachers colleges	113
Technological schools	81
Theological schools	43
Professional schools	60
Junior colleges	60

By size of institution the percentage increases in residential accommodations planned by private institutions by 1965–66 are distributed as follows:

Size of institution	*Percent*
All sizes	46
Below 500	61
500–999	46
1,000–2,499	39
2,500–4,999	45
5,000–9,999	41
10,000 and over	48

Thus it appears that the private institutions in the smallest and largest size categories are planning the greatest increases.

Table 7A.—Number of *public* and *private* higher education institutions accommodating students in *residential* facilities in 1960–61; number of men, women, and married couples accommodated; and number of men, women, and married couples for whom accommodations are planned for 1965–66, by State and region

Region and State	Students accommodated first term, 1960–61						Students for whom accommodations are planned for 1965–66					
	Number of institutions	Men	Number of institutions	Women	Number of institutions	Married couples	Number of institutions	Men	Number of institutions	Women	Number of institutions	Married couples
Total	**1,027**	**450,615**	**1,055**	**391,242**	**470**	**47,780**	**1,080**	**680,419**	**1,111**	**590,649**	**481**	**66,624**
North Atlantic	**245**	**117,206**	**252**	**92,569**	**69**	**4,836**	**272**	**167,313**	**278**	**134,038**	**74**	**7,297**
Connecticut	13	11,057	14	5,507	4	258	17	14,890	17	8,651	4	318
Delaware	3	976	3	1,208	1	48	3	1,885	3	2,323	----------	----------
District of Columbia	6	2,483	9	3,340	----------	----------	6	3,855	9	4,999	----------	----------
Maine	10	3,384	10	2,257	2	217	13	4,980	12	3,930	2	178
Maryland	10	5,387	11	4,332	3	536	12	8,560	13	6,602	3	678
Massachusetts	34	21,306	41	17,818	11	732	37	27,638	43	22,693	11	1,064
New Hampshire	6	4,441	8	2,641	3	195	6	5,519	8	3,308	4	269
New Jersey	17	8,282	16	4,980	6	677	22	13,193	22	8,711	7	1,041
New York	55	22,699	56	20,120	20	1,538	61	34,622	62	28,132	22	2,195
Pennsylvania	77	31,955	70	26,542	17	579	81	44,743	75	39,090	19	1,498
Rhode Island	6	2,543	6	1,949	1	40	6	3,579	6	3,120	1	40
Vermont	8	2,693	8	1,875	1	16	8	3,849	8	2,479	1	16
Great Lakes and Plains	**305**	**133,001**	**314**	**126,439**	**153**	**18,212**	**312**	**214,081**	**324**	**193,805**	**141**	**21,751**
Illinois	48	19,225	49	19,045	24	2,810	46	34,010	47	31,037	19	3,708
Indiana	26	19,816	26	13,838	15	2,900	26	28,357	26	20,028	15	3,984
Iowa	23	10,120	26	9,579	12	2,255	25	15,556	28	14,087	12	1,570
Kansas	25	5,659	29	6,649	18	1,425	27	10,099	30	11,521	19	1,965
Michigan	27	18,858	29	18,557	11	4,232	28	28,831	30	29,230	14	4,359
Minnesota	23	9,670	22	8,271	12	1,033	24	14,310	23	12,924	8	943
Missouri	32	9,915	31	10,735	16	772	34	17,364	33	16,857	16	1,119
Nebraska	12	3,134	14	3,643	9	172	12	5,917	14	5,497	8	263
North Dakota	11	3,605	9	1,978	8	787	12	4,101	10	2,692	7	919
Ohio	44	22,316	42	23,393	14	631	43	36,478	44	32,746	14	1,614
South Dakota	9	3,061	9	2,258	5	341	9	4,153	9	3,526	2	201
Wisconsin	25	8,222	28	8,493	9	854	26	14,905	30	13,660	7	1,106
Southeast	**250**	**115,937**	**267**	**94,839**	**121**	**11,241**	**256**	**166,634**	**273**	**142,090**	**132**	**16,747**
Alabama	17	7,707	17	6,756	7	1,086	18	11,758	18	11,354	9	1,834
Arkansas	14	6,202	14	4,135	10	886	14	9,267	14	6,540	11	1,311
Florida	11	9,769	14	9,530	5	1,464	14	12,608	16	14,034	6	1,907
Georgia	27	10,178	30	8,714	9	1,185	28	16,257	30	13,758	12	1,858
Kentucky	24	7,991	26	6,356	14	1,486	26	13,089	28	10,596	15	1,999
Louisiana	15	11,355	15	9,097	10	1,248	15	16,953	16	11,702	10	1,783
Mississippi	22	9,773	22	6,065	13	989	22	15,210	22	10,051	13	1,385
North Carolina	31	20,152	33	14,584	13	1,044	30	26,028	33	20,877	16	1,829
South Carolina	19	9,694	20	6,333	9	713	19	11,981	20	8,578	8	730
Tennessee	33	8,559	32	7,455	15	502	33	12,737	32	11,761	16	827
Virginia	20	10,913	26	11,941	9	408	20	14,784	26	16,462	7	696
West Virginia	17	3,644	18	3,873	7	230	17	5,962	18	6,377	9	588
West and Southwest	**225**	**84,324**	**219**	**76,969**	**127**	**13,491**	**238**	**132,251**	**233**	**120,154**	**134**	**20,829**
Alaska	1	430	1	170	1	40	1	500	1	260	1	60
Arizona	6	3,897	6	3,835	3	457	6	5,640	6	6,268	4	1,357
California	65	22,154	58	17,741	27	2,666	72	33,956	64	24,031	32	5,278
Colorado	16	5,951	15	6,408	10	1,156	16	9,108	16	10,104	10	1,742
Hawaii	2	214	1	184	----------	----------	3	1,459	2	921	1	25
Idaho	7	2,060	8	1,280	6	235	7	3,375	8	2,330	6	320
Montana	8	2,592	8	2,317	7	806	8	3,717	8	2,946	6	975
Nevada	1	200	1	200	1	40	1	705	1	547	1	40
New Mexico	7	2,803	7	1,562	6	635	7	5,041	7	2,470	6	1,100
Oklahoma	19	6,614	19	4,130	13	1,287	19	10,264	19	6,320	12	1,712
Oregon	18	5,556	19	5,454	9	801	19	8,820	20	8,447	11	1,117
Texas	56	21,020	55	22,445	31	2,620	57	30,840	58	34,957	29	3,476
Utah	5	2,708	5	3,489	3	929	5	4,859	5	6,756	4	1,495
Washington	13	7,423	14	7,147	9	1,458	14	12,266	15	12,632	9	1,724
Wyoming	1	702	2	607	1	361	3	1,701	3	1,165	2	408
Outlying parts	**2**	**147**	**3**	**426**	----------	----------	**2**	**140**	**3**	**562**	----------	----------
Canal Zone	1	27	1	12	----------	----------	1	20	1	20	----------	----------
Puerto Rico	1	120	2	414	----------	----------	1	120	2	542	----------	----------

Table 7B.—Number of *public* higher education institutions accommodating students in *residential* facilities in 1960–61; number of men, women, and married couples accommodated; and number of men, women, and married couples for whom accommodations are planned for 1965–66, by State and region

Region and State	Students accommodated first term, 1960–61						Students for whom accommodations are planned for 1965–66					
	Number of institutions	Men	Number of institutions	Women	Number of institutions	Married couples	Number of institutions	Men	Number of institutions	Women	Number of institutions	Married couples
Total	**339**	**230,382**	**337**	**201,956**	**207**	**35,629**	**365**	**356,244**	**361**	**318,758**	**210**	**47,381**
North Atlantic	**46**	**27,046**	**49**	**28,370**	**11**	**1,489**	**57**	**43,803**	**56**	**45,326**	**10**	**1,692**
Connecticut	4	3,742	5	2,994	1	19	5	5,508	5	4,448	1	31
Delaware	2	976	2	1,100	1	48	2	1,785	2	2,073	-----	-----
District of Columbia	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Maine	3	1,479	4	1,253	1	189	5	2,355	5	2,580	1	150
Maryland	4	3,211	4	2,382	2	313	5	5,702	5	3,892	1	225
Massachusetts	4	3,085	5	2,006	1	165	7	5,863	6	2,793	1	165
New Hampshire	3	1,448	3	1,648	2	120	3	1,778	3	1,980	3	144
New Jersey	4	2,672	4	2,876	1	305	7	4,229	7	4,841	1	505
New York	2	162	2	708	-----	-----	3	840	3	1,322	-----	-----
Pennsylvania	15	8,441	15	11,504	1	290	15	12,611	15	18,643	1	432
Rhode Island	1	1,100	1	770	1	40	1	1,683	1	1,300	1	40
Vermont	4	780	4	1,129	-----	-----	4	1,449	4	1,454	-----	-----
Great Lakes and Plains	**81**	**71,518**	**82**	**68,726**	**64**	**15,223**	**88**	**118,630**	**87**	**110,694**	**60**	**17,651**
Illinois	6	7,045	6	7,506	6	1,273	6	13,923	6	14,448	6	1,798
Indiana	5	9,901	5	7,898	5	2,563	5	15,802	5	11,830	5	3,607
Iowa	3	4,519	3	4,366	3	2,078	4	6,054	4	5,576	2	1,200
Kansas	7	3,384	8	3,703	6	1,216	9	6,342	9	7,009	7	1,669
Michigan	8	15,071	9	14,454	9	4,194	9	22,903	9	23,056	9	4,229
Minnesota	6	4,347	6	3,359	4	912	6	7,329	6	6,297	3	873
Missouri	5	3,559	5	3,864	3	471	5	7,315	5	6,983	4	511
Nebraska	5	1,960	5	1,916	4	94	6	4,403	6	3,372	4	176
North Dakota	9	2,839	8	1,768	7	778	10	3,738	9	2,482	7	919
Ohio	9	11,782	9	13,686	5	478	9	18,827	9	19,288	6	1,398
South Dakota	7	2,628	6	1,574	5	341	7	3,411	6	2,451	2	201
Wisconsin	11	4,483	12	4,632	7	825	12	8,583	13	7,902	5	1,070
Southeast	**96**	**78,679**	**95**	**58,411**	**56**	**8,448**	**97**	**113,118**	**98**	**87,734**	**61**	**12,408**
Alabama	7	5,721	7	5,271	5	1,060	7	8,993	7	8,975	6	1,780
Arkansas	7	4,940	7	3,161	7	749	7	7,009	7	4,652	7	1,123
Florida	4	6,026	4	5,573	3	1,289	5	8,220	5	7,961	3	1,689
Georgia	13	6,860	13	4,872	3	874	13	10,975	13	7,942	4	1,429
Kentucky	6	5,126	6	3,630	4	773	6	8,009	6	5,756	5	1,007
Louisiana	10	9,614	9	8,047	7	711	10	13,927	10	10,075	7	916
Mississippi	13	8,640	13	4,596	9	927	13	13,363	13	7,988	10	1,329
North Carolina	8	11,136	8	8,289	4	774	8	14,155	9	11,952	4	1,244
South Carolina	5	7,410	4	2,914	2	567	5	8,803	4	4,211	2	579
Tennessee	5	2,909	5	2,991	3	191	5	4,752	5	5,228	3	191
Virginia	7	7,993	8	6,533	3	306	7	10,978	8	8,645	2	548
West Virginia	11	2,304	11	2,534	6	227	11	3,934	11	4,349	8	573
West and Southwest	**114**	**52,992**	**109**	**46,095**	**76**	**10,469**	**121**	**80,553**	**118**	**74,642**	**79**	**15,630**
Alaska	1	430	1	170	1	40	1	500	1	260	1	60
Arizona	4	3,632	4	3,763	2	393	4	5,320	4	6,136	3	1,293
California	26	9,673	21	8,232	11	1,458	29	12,668	26	11,094	11	2,862
Colorado	10	4,147	10	4,280	7	1,058	10	6,121	10	6,935	7	1,316
Hawaii	1	196	1	184	-----	-----	1	891	1	461	1	25
Idaho	4	1,615	4	772	3	194	4	2,501	4	1,060	3	210
Montana	6	2,217	5	1,487	5	777	6	3,027	5	2,511	5	958
Nevada	1	200	1	200	1	40	1	705	1	547	1	40
New Mexico	6	2,791	6	1,518	6	635	6	5,029	6	2,366	6	1,100
Oklahoma	13	5,376	13	3,085	10	1,158	13	8,250	13	4,961	10	1,565
Oregon	6	3,556	6	3,305	6	768	6	5,473	6	5,271	6	1,011
Texas	27	12,148	27	13,314	16	1,639	28	17,886	29	21,427	15	2,347
Utah	3	1,323	3	930	2	669	3	2,134	3	2,081	3	923
Washington	5	4,986	5	4,248	5	1,279	6	8,347	6	8,367	5	1,512
Wyoming	1	702	2	607	1	361	3	1,701	3	1,165	2	408
Outlying parts	**2**	**147**	**2**	**354**	-----	-----	**2**	**140**	**2**	**362**	-----	-----
Canal Zone	1	27	1	12	-----	-----	1	20	1	20	-----	-----
Puerto Rico	1	120	1	342	-----	-----	1	120	1	342	-----	-----

Table 7C.—Number of *private* higher education institutions accommodating students in *residential* facilities in 1960–61; number of men, women, and married couples accommodated; and number of men, women, and married couples for whom accommodations are planned for 1965–66, by State and region

Region and State	Students accommodated first term, 1960–61						Students for whom accommodations are planned for 1965–66					
	Number of institutions	Men	Number of institutions	Women	Number of institutions	Married couples	Number of institutions	Men	Number of institutions	Women	Number of institutions	Married couples
Total	688	220,233	718	189,286	263	12,151	715	324,175	750	271,891	271	19,243
North Atlantic	199	90,160	203	64,199	58	3,347	215	123,510	222	88,712	64	5,605
Connecticut	9	7,315	9	2,513	3	239	12	9,382	12	4,203	3	287
Delaware	1	50	1	108	----	----	1	100	1	250	----	----
District of Columbia	6	2,483	9	3,340	----	----	6	3,855	9	4,999	----	----
Maine	7	1,905	6	1,004	1	28	8	2,625	7	1,350	1	28
Maryland	6	2,176	7	1,950	1	223	7	2,858	8	2,710	2	453
Massachusetts	30	18,221	36	15,812	10	567	30	21,775	37	19,900	10	899
New Hampshire	3	2,993	5	993	1	75	3	3,741	5	1,328	1	125
New Jersey	13	5,610	12	2,104	5	372	15	8,964	15	3,870	6	536
New York	53	22,537	54	19,412	20	1,538	58	33,782	59	26,810	22	2,195
Pennsylvania	62	23,514	55	15,038	16	289	66	32,132	60	20,447	18	1,066
Rhode Island	5	1,443	5	1,179	----	----	5	1,896	5	1,820	----	----
Vermont	4	1,913	4	746	1	16	4	2,400	4	1,025	1	16
Great Lakes and Plains	224	61,483	232	57,713	89	2,989	224	95,451	237	83,111	81	4,100
Illinois	42	12,180	43	11,539	18	1,537	40	20,087	41	16,589	13	1,910
Indiana	21	9,915	21	5,940	10	337	21	12,555	21	8,198	10	377
Iowa	20	5,601	23	5,213	9	177	21	9,502	24	8,511	10	370
Kansas	18	2,275	21	2,946	12	209	18	3,757	21	4,512	12	296
Michigan	19	3,787	20	4,103	2	38	19	5,928	21	6,174	5	130
Minnesota	17	5,323	16	4,912	8	121	18	6,981	17	6,627	5	70
Missouri	27	6,356	26	6,871	13	301	29	10,049	28	9,874	12	608
Nebraska	7	1,174	9	1,727	5	78	6	1,514	8	2,125	4	87
North Dakota	2	166	1	210	1	9	2	363	1	210	----	----
Ohio	35	10,534	33	9,707	9	153	34	17,651	35	13,458	8	216
South Dakota	2	433	3	684	----	----	2	742	3	1,075	----	----
Wisconsin	14	3,739	16	3,361	2	29	14	6,322	17	5,758	2	36
Southeast	154	37,258	172	36,428	65	2,793	159	53,516	175	54,356	71	4,339
Alabama	10	1,986	10	1,485	2	26	11	2,765	11	2,379	3	54
Arkansas	7	1,262	7	974	3	137	7	2,258	7	1,888	4	188
Florida	7	3,743	10	3,957	2	175	9	4,388	11	6,073	3	218
Georgia	14	3,318	17	3,842	6	311	15	5,282	17	5,816	8	429
Kentucky	18	2,865	20	2,726	10	713	20	5,080	22	4,840	10	992
Louisiana	5	1,741	6	1,050	3	537	5	3,026	6	1,627	3	867
Mississippi	9	1,133	9	1,469	4	62	9	1,847	9	2,063	3	56
North Carolina	23	9,016	25	6,295	9	270	22	11,873	24	8,925	12	585
South Carolina	14	2,284	16	3,419	7	146	14	3,178	16	4,367	6	151
Tennessee	28	5,650	27	4,464	12	311	28	7,985	27	6,533	13	636
Virginia	13	2,920	18	5,408	6	102	13	3,806	18	7,817	5	148
West Virginia	6	1,340	7	1,339	1	3	6	2,028	7	2,028	1	15
West and Southwest	111	31,332	110	30,874	51	3,022	117	51,698	115	45,512	55	5,199
Alaska	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
Arizona	2	265	2	72	1	64	2	320	2	132	1	64
California	39	12,481	37	9,509	16	1,208	43	21,288	38	12,937	21	2,416
Colorado	6	1,804	5	2,128	3	98	6	2,987	6	3,169	3	426
Hawaii	1	18	----	----	----	----	2	568	1	460	----	----
Idaho	3	445	4	508	3	41	3	874	4	1,270	3	110
Montana	2	375	3	830	2	29	2	690	3	435	1	17
Nevada	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
New Mexico	1	12	1	44	----	----	1	12	1	104	----	----
Oklahoma	6	1,238	6	1,045	3	129	6	2,014	6	1,359	2	147
Oregon	12	2,000	13	2,149	3	33	13	3,347	14	3,176	5	106
Texas	29	8,872	28	9,131	15	981	29	12,954	29	13,530	14	1,129
Utah	2	1,385	2	2,559	1	260	2	2,725	2	4,675	1	572
Washington	8	2,437	9	2,899	4	179	8	3,919	9	4,265	4	212
Wyoming	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
Outlying parts	----	----	1	72	----	----	----	----	1	200	----	----
Canal Zone	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
Puerto Rico	----	----	1	72	----	----	----	----	1	200	----	----

Table 8.—Number of institutions accommodating students in *residential* facilities in 1960–61; number of men, women, and married couples accommodated; and number of men, women, and married couples for whom accommodations are planned for 1965–66, by institutional type and control: Aggregate United States

Type of institution and control	Students accommodated first term, 1960–61						Students for whom accommodations are planned for 1965–66					
	Number of institutions	Men	Number of institutions	Women	Number of institutions	Married couples	Number of institutions	Men	Number of institutions	Women	Number of institutions	Married couples
Total	**1,027**	**450,615**	**1,055**	**391,242**	**470**	**47,780**	**1,080**	**680,419**	**1,111**	**590,649**	**481**	**66,624**
Universities	137	207,082	129	136,113	96	31,405	140	295,383	135	200,082	103	43,954
Liberal arts	444	143,548	519	165,273	167	6,170	455	218,472	530	236,888	157	7,634
Teachers	126	44,066	139	60,516	72	4,766	135	82,544	147	106,220	71	6,780
Technological	26	19,625	10	1,549	15	1,245	27	28,507	11	2,871	17	1,950
Theological	118	12,570	74	4,695	65	2,754	115	17,766	72	7,076	65	3,782
Other professional	26	3,777	24	5,135	9	222	36	6,503	33	6,755	15	790
Junior colleges	150	19,947	160	17,961	46	1,218	172	31,244	183	30,757	53	1,734
Public	**339**	**230,382**	**337**	**201,956**	**207**	**35,629**	**365**	**356,244**	**361**	**318,758**	**210**	**47,381**
Universities	81	135,468	80	98,450	70	26,470	83	197,472	82	145,420	73	35,195
Liberal arts	63	31,570	70	39,218	32	2,725	64	50,774	70	60,630	33	3,363
Teachers	120	43,576	124	58,467	72	4,766	128	81,012	129	102,348	71	6,780
Technological	13	10,212	5	610	8	641	13	12,062	5	676	7	730
Theological	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Other professional	3	586	3	1,039	1	60	3	741	3	1,203	1	159
Junior colleges	59	8,970	55	4,172	24	967	74	14,183	72	8,481	25	1,154
Private	**688**	**220,233**	**718**	**189,286**	**263**	**12,151**	**715**	**324,175**	**750**	**271,891**	**271**	**19,243**
Universities	56	71,632	49	37,663	26	4,935	57	97,911	53	54,662	30	8,759
Liberal arts	381	111,960	449	126,055	135	3,445	391	167,698	460	176,258	124	4,271
Teachers	6	490	15	2,049	---	---	7	1,532	18	3,872	---	---
Technological	13	9,413	5	939	7	604	14	16,445	6	2,195	10	1,220
Theological	118	12,570	74	4,695	65	2,754	115	17,766	72	7,076	65	3,782
Other professional	23	3,191	21	4,096	8	162	33	5,762	30	5,552	14	631
Junior colleges	91	10,977	105	13,789	22	251	98	17,061	111	22,276	28	580

Table 9.—Number of institutions accommodating students in *residential* facilities in 1960–61; number of men, women, and married couples accommodated; and number of men, women, and married couples for whom accommodations are planned for 1965–66, by institutional size and control: Aggregate United States

Size of institution and control	Students accommodated first term, 1960–61						Students for whom accommodations are planned for 1965–66					
	Number of institutions	Men	Number of institutions	Women	Number of institutions	Married couples	Number of institutions	Men	Number of institutions	Women	Number of institutions	Married couples
Total	**1,027**	**450,615**	**1,055**	**391,242**	**470**	**47,780**	**1,080**	**680,419**	**1,111**	**590,649**	**481**	**66,624**
Below 500	339	36,559	347	38,851	121	2,898	360	58,664	372	63,754	134	4,732
500-999	205	51,838	244	56,727	92	3,340	219	78,575	254	82,534	92	4,743
1,000-2,499	242	89,037	239	92,504	99	4,347	253	137,071	251	132,643	90	5,850
2,500-4,999	101	66,989	91	54,255	61	7,643	106	107,481	95	88,965	62	10,084
5,000-9,999	77	95,203	73	62,878	51	10,458	79	137,888	77	95,379	53	15,542
10,000 and over	63	110,989	61	86,027	46	19,094	63	160,740	62	127,374	50	25,673
Public	**339**	**230,382**	**337**	**201,956**	**207**	**35,629**	**365**	**356,244**	**361**	**318,758**	**210**	**47,381**
Below 500	42	5,194	37	2,016	13	211	55	8,041	49	4,623	17	446
500-999	48	10,185	50	8,649	25	1,173	51	15,834	53	14,570	26	1,669
1,000-2,499	92	30,677	91	31,858	46	2,775	99	50,887	98	53,203	43	4,050
2,500-4,999	72	44,542	73	46,315	52	6,680	74	75,917	75	76,577	52	8,626
5,000-9,999	44	57,602	44	47,439	36	7,558	45	86,563	45	72,872	35	10,348
10,000 and over	41	82,182	42	65,679	35	17,232	41	119,002	41	96,913	37	22,242
Private	**688**	**220,233**	**718**	**189,286**	**263**	**12,151**	**715**	**324,175**	**750**	**271,891**	**271**	**19,243**
Below 500	297	31,365	310	36,835	108	2,687	305	50,623	323	59,131	117	4,286
500-999	157	41,653	194	48,078	67	2,167	168	62,741	201	67,964	66	3,074
1,000-2,499	150	58,360	148	60,646	53	1,572	154	86,184	153	79,440	47	1,800
2,500-4,999	29	22,447	18	7,940	9	963	32	31,564	20	12,388	10	1,458
5,000-9,999	33	37,601	29	15,439	15	2,900	34	51,325	32	22,507	18	5,194
10,000 and over	22	28,807	19	20,348	11	1,862	22	41,738	21	30,461	13	3,431

Table 10A.—Additional students who could have been accommodated in *residential* facilities in 1960–61 and students accommodated beyond normal capacity (men, women, and married couples), by State and region: *Public* and *private* higher education institutions

Region and State	Additional students who could have been accommodated						Students accommodated beyond normal capacity					
	Number of institutions	Men	Number of institutions	Women	Number of institutions	Married couples	Number of institutions	Men	Number of institutions	Women	Number of institutions	Married couples
Total	322	13,192	314	10,377	69	1,029	217	19,406	290	21,903	18	832
North Atlantic	74	2,486	63	2,114	10	247	42	3,795	68	3,789	----	----
Connecticut	2	56	2	32	----	----	1	480	5	325	----	----
Delaware	1	40	----	----	----	----	1	133	1	144	----	----
District of Columbia	2	200	3	241	----	----	2	118	3	229	----	----
Maine	3	34	4	153	----	----	5	201	2	55	----	----
Maryland	4	96	3	72	----	----	2	84	5	262	----	----
Massachusetts	9	406	5	48	----	----	7	1,144	11	621	----	----
New Hampshire	----	----	3	106	----	----	2	59	2	48	----	----
New Jersey	6	136	4	61	2	30	4	414	6	364	----	----
New York	21	698	18	531	2	29	5	178	11	437	----	----
Pennsylvania	23	749	17	732	6	188	12	954	18	930	----	----
Rhode Island	1	65	----	----	----	----	----	----	1	185	----	----
Vermont	2	6	4	138	----	----	1	30	3	189	----	----
Great Lakes and Plains	92	4,236	89	3,081	25	380	60	5,462	79	8,493	8	240
Illinois	14	386	12	174	8	97	8	190	16	719	1	26
Indiana	8	845	6	189	1	10	6	269	5	322	1	20
Iowa	8	371	12	726	1	4	6	494	5	384	----	----
Kansas	11	194	12	457	4	26	2	191	7	402	3	119
Michigan	10	440	8	502	1	16	5	1,376	6	2,190	----	----
Minnesota	8	981	6	229	----	----	5	207	8	725	1	8
Missouri	11	361	11	260	3	27	6	321	7	819	1	50
Nebraska	4	99	5	144	2	91	3	116	4	84	----	----
North Dakota	3	75	2	65	2	79	2	206	3	194	----	----
Ohio	8	209	6	44	----	----	9	1,814	11	2,439	1	17
South Dakota	2	125	3	142	1	19	2	59	2	82	----	----
Wisconsin	5	150	6	149	2	11	6	219	5	133	----	----
Southeast	88	4,077	93	3,121	17	248	71	6,525	85	6,285	6	192
Alabama	2	50	2	43	----	----	7	769	8	570	2	94
Arkansas	9	361	10	244	2	15	3	140	2	134	1	10
Florida	3	115	4	103	----	----	2	196	5	574	----	----
Georgia	8	275	10	483	----	----	5	256	8	520	----	----
Kentucky	11	495	14	310	4	144	7	713	8	724	1	48
Louisiana	6	684	4	95	----	----	5	752	7	505	2	40
Mississippi	12	395	10	325	3	30	10	1,209	10	1,017	----	----
North Carolina	11	662	10	279	----	----	11	1,702	11	860	----	----
South Carolina	8	253	8	258	----	----	3	70	3	125	----	----
Tennessee	9	494	12	535	3	24	9	329	8	455	----	----
Virginia	6	198	5	256	3	7	5	302	12	742	----	----
West Virginia	3	95	4	192	2	28	4	87	3	59	----	----
West and Southwest	68	2,393	68	2,031	17	154	44	3,624	58	3,336	4	400
Alaska	----	----	----	----	----	----	1	66	----	----	----	----
Arizona	2	75	1	10	----	----	1	200	2	352	----	----
California	14	468	16	421	1	3	12	1,335	12	959	1	297
Colorado	4	50	3	28	----	----	4	265	6	297	2	30
Hawaii	1	6	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
Idaho	3	87	2	72	1	5	1	30	2	67	----	----
Montana	1	10	3	208	2	13	1	58	1	31	----	----
Nevada	----	----	1	70	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
New Mexico	3	130	3	111	----	----	1	244	1	19	----	----
Oklahoma	5	348	5	183	----	----	4	170	4	74	----	----
Oregon	6	238	7	276	1	14	6	244	6	210	----	----
Texas	25	828	25	644	10	114	9	675	16	943	1	73
Utah	1	9	1	4	1	2	1	220	1	110	----	----
Washington	3	144	1	4	----	----	3	117	6	236	----	----
Wyoming	----	----	----	----	1	3	----	----	1	38	----	----
Outlying parts	----	----	1	30	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
Canal Zone	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
Puerto Rico	----	----	1	30	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----

Table 10B.—Additional students who could have been accommodated in *residential* facilities in 1960–61 and students accommodated beyond normal capacity (men, women, and married couples), by State and region: *Public* higher education institutions

Region and State	Additional students who could have been accommodated						Students accommodated beyond normal capacity					
	Number of institutions	Men	Number of institutions	Women	Number of institutions	Married couples	Number of institutions	Men	Number of institutions	Women	Number of institutions	Married couples
Total	73	5,815	82	4,103	27	533	102	12,376	124	14,970	11	395
North Atlantic	8	526	10	824	1	142	12	857	19	1,663	---	---
Connecticut	---	---	1	30	---	---	---	---	2	177	---	---
Delaware	1	40	---	---	---	---	1	133	1	144	---	---
District of Columbia	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Maine	1	5	2	70	---	---	1	9	1	10	---	---
Maryland	2	82	1	18	---	---	2	84	2	177	---	---
Massachusetts	1	28	---	---	---	---	1	20	1	50	---	---
New Hampshire	---	---	1	73	---	---	2	59	1	40	---	---
New Jersey	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	25	1	65	---	---
New York	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	18	1	168	---	---
Pennsylvania	2	366	2	498	1	142	2	479	7	572	---	---
Rhode Island	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	185	---	---
Vermont	1	5	3	135	---	---	1	30	1	75	---	---
Great Lakes and Plains	16	2,170	17	1,209	8	224	25	4,203	29	6,380	4	144
Illinois	1	121	1	30	2	15	2	24	4	282	---	---
Indiana	1	410	1	35	---	---	2	114	1	84	1	20
Iowa	1	261	1	377	---	---	2	352	2	340	---	---
Kansas	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	116	3	299	2	107
Michigan	4	282	2	401	1	16	3	1,330	4	2,065	---	---
Minnesota	4	844	4	80	---	---	2	45	2	191	---	---
Missouri	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	25	2	578	---	---
Nebraska	1	57	2	44	1	88	2	92	1	20	---	---
North Dakota	2	70	2	65	2	79	2	206	3	194	---	---
Ohio	---	---	---	---	---	---	5	1,746	5	2,233	1	17
South Dakota	2	125	3	142	1	19	---	---	---	---	---	---
Wisconsin	---	---	1	35	1	7	3	153	2	94	---	---
Southeast	26	1,930	27	1,082	9	86	43	5,405	46	5,215	5	160
Alabama	---	---	---	---	---	---	5	711	6	545	2	94
Arkansas	5	284	6	144	2	15	2	120	1	124	1	10
Florida	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	125	2	250	---	---
Georgia	2	37	3	141	---	---	4	246	6	496	---	---
Kentucky	2	175	2	60	2	13	4	610	5	693	1	48
Louisiana	3	569	2	63	---	---	5	752	4	470	1	8
Mississippi	5	249	5	173	3	30	8	1,160	7	924	---	---
North Carolina	2	340	1	50	---	---	6	1,334	7	740	---	---
South Carolina	1	75	2	65	---	---	2	40	1	96	---	---
Tennessee	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	139	1	253	---	---
Virginia	3	106	3	214	---	---	2	107	5	605	---	---
West Virginia	3	95	3	172	2	28	3	61	1	19	---	---
West and Southwest	23	1,189	28	988	9	81	22	1,911	30	1,712	2	91
Alaska	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	66	---	---	---	---
Arizona	1	62	---	---	---	---	1	200	2	352	---	---
California	1	219	2	107	1	3	3	135	3	63	---	---
Colorado	1	19	2	27	---	---	2	145	3	205	1	18
Hawaii	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Idaho	2	52	1	7	---	---	1	30	1	27	---	---
Montana	---	---	2	163	1	5	1	58	1	31	---	---
Nevada	---	---	1	70	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
New Mexico	3	130	3	111	---	---	1	244	1	19	---	---
Oklahoma	1	153	3	144	---	---	3	130	3	44	---	---
Oregon	3	150	2	150	1	14	2	57	3	138	---	---
Texas	9	287	11	205	4	54	5	605	8	633	1	73
Utah	1	9	1	4	1	2	1	220	1	110	---	---
Washington	1	108	---	---	---	---	1	21	3	52	---	---
Wyoming	---	---	---	---	1	3	---	---	1	38	---	---
Outlying parts	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Canal Zone	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Puerto Rico	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

Table 10C.—Additional students who could have been accommodated in *residential* facilities in 1960–61 and students accommodated beyond normal capacity (men, women, and married couples), by State and region: *Private* higher education institutions

Region and State	Additional students who could have been accommodated						Students accommodated beyond normal capacity					
	Number of institutions	Men	Number of institutions	Women	Number of institutions	Married couples	Number of institutions	Men	Number of institutions	Women	Number of institutions	Married couples
Total	249	7,377	232	6,274	42	496	115	7,030	166	6,933	7	437
North Atlantic	66	1,960	53	1,290	9	105	30	2,938	49	2,126	----------	----------
Connecticut	2	56	1	2	----------	----------	1	480	3	148	----------	----------
Delaware	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------
District of Columbia	2	200	3	241	----------	----------	2	118	3	229	----------	----------
Maine	2	29	2	83	----------	----------	4	192	1	45	----------	----------
Maryland	2	14	2	54	----------	----------	----------	----------	3	85	----------	----------
Massachusetts	8	378	5	48	----------	----------	6	1,124	10	571	----------	----------
New Hampshire	----------	----------	2	33	----------	----------	----------	----------	1	8	----------	----------
New Jersey	6	136	4	61	2	30	3	389	5	299	----------	----------
New York	21	698	18	531	2	29	4	160	10	269	----------	----------
Pennsylvania	21	383	15	234	5	46	10	475	11	358	----------	----------
Rhode Island	1	65	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------
Vermont	1	1	1	3	----------	----------	----------	----------	2	114	----------	----------
Great Lakes and Plains	76	2,066	72	1,872	17	156	35	1,259	50	2,113	4	96
Illinois	13	265	11	144	6	82	6	166	12	437	1	26
Indiana	7	435	5	154	1	10	4	155	4	238	----------	----------
Iowa	7	110	11	349	1	4	4	142	3	44	----------	----------
Kansas	11	194	12	457	4	26	1	75	4	103	1	12
Michigan	6	158	6	101	----------	----------	2	46	2	125	----------	----------
Minnesota	4	137	2	149	----------	----------	3	162	6	534	1	8
Missouri	11	361	11	260	3	27	5	296	5	241	1	50
Nebraska	3	42	3	100	1	3	1	24	3	64	----------	----------
North Dakota	1	5	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------
Ohio	8	209	6	44	----------	----------	4	68	6	206	----------	----------
South Dakota	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	2	59	2	82	----------	----------
Wisconsin	5	150	5	114	1	4	3	66	3	29	----------	----------
Southeast	62	2,147	66	2,039	8	162	28	1,120	39	1,070	1	32
Alabama	2	50	2	43	----------	----------	2	58	2	25	----------	----------
Arkansas	4	77	4	100	----------	----------	1	20	1	10	----------	----------
Florida	3	115	4	103	----------	----------	1	71	3	324	----------	----------
Georgia	6	238	7	342	----------	----------	1	10	2	24	----------	----------
Kentucky	9	320	12	250	2	131	3	103	3	31	----------	----------
Louisiana	3	115	2	32	----------	----------	----------	----------	3	35	1	32
Mississippi	7	146	5	152	----------	----------	2	49	3	93	----------	----------
North Carolina	9	322	9	229	----------	----------	5	368	4	120	----------	----------
South Carolina	7	178	6	191	----------	----------	1	30	2	29	----------	----------
Tennessee	9	494	12	535	3	24	8	190	7	202	----------	----------
Virginia	3	92	2	42	3	7	3	195	7	137	----------	----------
West Virginia	----------	----------	1	20	----------	----------	1	26	2	40	----------	----------
West and Southwest	45	1,204	49	1,043	8	73	22	1,713	28	1,624	2	309
Alaska	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------
Arizona	1	13	1	10	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------
California	13	249	14	314	----------	----------	9	1,200	9	896	1	297
Colorado	3	31	1	1	----------	----------	2	120	3	92	1	12
Hawaii	1	6	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------
Idaho	1	35	1	65	1	5	----------	----------	1	40	----------	----------
Montana	1	10	1	45	1	8	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------
Nevada	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------
New Mexico	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------
Oklahoma	4	195	2	39	----------	----------	1	40	1	30	----------	----------
Oregon	3	88	5	126	----------	----------	4	187	3	72	----------	----------
Texas	16	541	14	439	6	60	4	70	8	310	----------	----------
Utah	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------
Washington	2	36	1	4	----------	----------	2	96	3	184	----------	----------
Wyoming	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------
Outlying parts	----------	----------	1	30	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------
Canal Zone	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------
Puerto Rico	----------	----------	1	30	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------

Table 11.—Additional students who could have been accommodated in *residential* facilities in 1960–61 and students accommodated beyond normal capacity (men, women, and married couples), by region and type of institution: *Public* and *private* higher education institutions

Region and type of institution	Additional students who could have been accommodated						Students accommodated beyond normal capacity					
	Number of institutions	Men	Number of institutions	Women	Number of institutions	Married couples	Number of institutions	Men	Number of institutions	Women	Number of institutions	Married couples
Total	322	13,192	314	10,377	69	1,029	217	19,406	290	21,903	18	832
Universities	31	3,914	26	1,810	13	299	36	8,481	52	7,452	7	486
Liberal arts	136	5,248	148	4,871	23	236	108	5,642	150	8,258	4	38
Teachers	23	887	35	1,784	9	171	44	3,798	56	5,206	5	209
Technological	6	292	2	10	1	24	3	195	1	134	1	73
Theological	67	1,652	39	432	14	231	2	125	2	15	1	26
Other professional	7	120	8	168	1	5	3	93	6	160	-----	-----
Junior colleges	52	1,079	56	1,302	8	63	21	1,072	23	678	-----	-----
North Atlantic	74	2,486	63	2,114	10	247	42	3,795	68	3,789	-----	-----
Universities	7	508	7	563	1	142	7	1,935	5	485	-----	-----
Liberal arts	18	702	25	763	3	36	23	975	36	1,578	-----	-----
Teachers	6	164	8	443	-----	-----	9	656	15	1,215	-----	-----
Technological	3	131	1	8	1	24	1	25	-----	-----	-----	-----
Theological	24	660	9	72	3	38	-----	-----	1	10	-----	-----
Other professional	3	36	4	27	1	5	1	71	4	110	-----	-----
Junior colleges	13	285	9	238	1	2	1	133	7	391	-----	-----
Great Lakes and Plains	92	4,236	89	3,081	25	380	60	5,462	79	8,493	8	240
Universities	7	1,737	6	556	4	104	11	2,654	16	3,445	3	127
Liberal arts	46	1,417	51	1,541	11	109	32	1,822	46	3,444	2	20
Teachers	8	373	13	701	3	110	12	859	14	1,555	2	67
Technological	2	154	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Theological	18	455	8	88	6	50	1	75	-----	-----	1	26
Other professional	2	7	3	[illegible]	-----	-----	-----	-----	1	35	-----	-----
Junior colleges	9	93	8	[illegible]	1	7	4	52	2	14	-----	-----
Southeast	88	4,077	93	3,121	17	248	71	6,525	85	6,285	6	192
Universities	6	817	5	146	3	30	8	1,922	13	1,922	1	32
Liberal arts	47	2,237	49	1,780	3	13	34	2,068	43	2,219	2	18
Teachers	4	199	5	302	3	32	16	1,802	17	1,917	3	142
Technological	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	1	8	-----	-----	-----	-----
Theological	9	248	9	136	3	133	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Other professional	2	77	1	123	-----	-----	1	5	1	15	-----	-----
Junior colleges	20	499	24	634	5	40	11	720	11	212	-----	-----
West and Southwest	68	2,393	68	2,031	17	154	44	3,624	58	3,336	4	400
Universities	11	852	8	545	5	23	10	1,970	18	1,600	3	327
Liberal arts	25	892	22	757	6	78	19	777	25	1,017	-----	-----
Teachers	5	151	9	338	3	29	7	481	10	519	-----	-----
Technological	1	7	1	2	-----	-----	1	162	1	134	1	73
Theological	16	289	13	136	2	10	1	50	1	5	-----	-----
Other professional	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	1	17	-----	-----	-----	-----
Junior colleges	10	202	15	253	1	14	5	167	3	61	-----	-----
Outlying parts	-----	-----	1	30	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Universities	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Liberal arts	-----	-----	1	30	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Teachers	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Technological	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Theological	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Other professional	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Junior colleges	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

Table 12.—Additional students who could have been accommodated in *residential* facilities in 1960–61 and students accommodated beyond normal capacity (men, women, and married couples), by region and size of institution: *Public* and *private* higher education institutions

Region and size of institution	Additional students who could have been accommodated						Students accommodated beyond normal capacity					
	Number of institutions	Men	Number of institutions	Women	Number of institutions	Married couples	Number of institutions	Men	Number of institutions	Women	Number of institutions	Married couples
Total	322	13,192	314	10,377	69	1,029	217	19,406	290	21,903	18	832
Below 500	166	4,372	160	4,149	27	246	34	1,122	46	1,267	1	26
500–999	67	2,435	78	2,310	13	207	45	2,228	74	2,526	1	12
1,000–2,499	40	1,491	39	1,406	10	163	65	2,931	75	4,314	3	102
2,500–4,999	18	1,177	15	988	11	208	39	4,355	45	4,825	6	206
5,000–9,999	15	651	12	506	4	33	20	4,810	29	4,064	4	401
10,000 and over	16	3,066	10	1,018	4	172	14	3,960	21	4,907	3	85
North Atlantic	74	2,486	63	2,114	10	247	42	3,795	68	3,789	--------	--------
Below 500	51	1,451	42	1,077	7	61	7	246	13	423	--------	--------
500–999	5	218	8	199	--------	--------	4	133	21	717	--------	--------
1,000–2,499	7	172	5	267	1	20	19	813	23	1,659	--------	--------
2,500–4,999	4	154	--------	--------	1	24	5	835	6	436	--------	--------
5,000–9,999	3	20	5	158	--------	--------	6	870	4	534	--------	--------
10,000 and over	4	471	3	413	1	142	1	898	1	20	--------	--------
Great Lakes and Plains	92	4,236	89	3,081	25	380	60	5,462	79	8,493	8	240
Below 500	44	1,144	41	1,161	9	121	9	248	12	356	1	26
500–999	24	762	29	716	6	30	11	478	15	560	1	12
1,000–2,499	12	343	10	221	5	115	18	545	24	1,142	1	8
2,500–4,999	5	222	5	507	3	93	8	619	10	1,288	2	67
5,000–9,999	2	98	--------	--------	--------	--------	7	1,391	9	1,626	1	60
10,000 and over	5	1,667	4	476	2	21	7	2,181	9	3,521	2	67
Southeast	88	4,077	93	3,121	17	248	71	6,525	85	6,285	6	192
Below 500	38	1,175	43	1,326	8	47	12	478	17	289	--------	--------
500–999	26	1,096	24	822	3	145	23	1,410	25	967	--------	--------
1,000–2,499	13	707	17	657	2	22	14	915	16	1,039	2	94
2,500–4,999	4	262	4	156	1	4	17	1,987	16	2,288	3	66
5,000–9,999	4	183	4	129	2	21	4	1,535	8	1,082	1	32
10,000 and over	3	654	1	31	1	9	1	200	3	620	--------	--------
West and Southwest	68	2,393	68	2,031	17	154	44	3,624	58	3,336	4	400
Below 500	33	602	33	555	3	17	6	150	4	199	--------	--------
500–999	12	359	17	573	4	32	7	207	13	282	--------	--------
1,000–2,499	8	269	7	261	2	6	14	658	12	474	--------	--------
2,500–4,999	5	539	6	325	6	87	9	914	13	813	1	73
5,000–9,999	6	350	3	219	2	12	3	1,014	8	822	2	309
10,000 and over	4	274	2	98	--------	--------	5	681	8	746	1	18
Outlying parts	--------	--------	1	30	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------
Below 500	--------	--------	1	30	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------
500–999	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------
1,000–2,499	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------
2,500–4,999	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------
5,000–9,999	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------
10,000 and over	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------

CHAPTER IV

Physical Facilities Planned for Completion Between 1961 and 1965

PLANNING AHEAD for adequate physical facilities is only one of the planning responsibilities of management. The element in educational facilities planning which distinguishes it from other phases of educational planning such as staff or programs is that planning for new facilities must begin at a point from 4 to 10 years ahead of the desired completion date. In the case of prospective future need for more campus acreage, the planning may have to begin even earlier in order to preclude exorbitant real estate costs.

Improvisation has often marked the changes and growth periods of a college or university, but as an alternative to adequate planning it has its price. The wise educational administrator faced with a choice between adequate facilities or an adequate staff will usually choose the latter, but if that is a necessary choice, it is a case of giving a good workman a poor set of tools.

Respondents to this survey reported that expenditures totaling $7.5 billion are planned for new college construction, renovation of existing buildings, and campus improvements to be completed between fall 1960 and fall 1965.

Of the total expenditures anticipated in the 5-year period, $4,432 million is to be spent by publicly controlled institutions and $3,092 million by privately controlled institutions. At least 1,245 institutions plan to complete one or more projects, the average being between 6 and 7 projects per campus, or a total of nearly 8,000 proposed projects; 355 responding institutions did not indicate definite plans to build. (In addition to the 7,994 projects included in the analysis there were 431 other projects listed as being in some stage of planning but on which no estimate of cost was given or which for other reasons were not counted in this study.)

Over one-half of all expenditures are expected to be used for instructional facilities. The totals for each functional group of facilities at public institutions represent the following percentages of the total planned cost of $4,432 million: Instructional, 52; research, 8; general, 7; residential, 25; other auxiliary facilities, 5; and campus improvements, 3. Private institutions planned to spend $3,092 million, divided approximately as follows: Instructional facilities, 48 percent; research, 9; general, 6; residential 29; other auxiliary facilities, 7; and campus improvements, 1.

For most of the projects, those totaling $6,303 million, respondents provided estimates on area in square feet as well as on cost: $6,157 million for new construction and $146 million for renovation, modernization, and remodeling (rehabilitation). This means that 98 percent of the anticipated expenditures will go for new construction.

California led in the number and estimated cost of planned additional facilities of all functional groups, with 825 projects costing nearly $964 million (table 13A). Following in order were New York with $591 million, Illinois with $579 million, and Pennsylvania with $534 million. These four States accounted for more than 35 percent of the dollar total. The next six States accounted for another 23 percent, namely: Michigan, $398 million; Massachusetts, $334 million; Ohio, $297 million; Indiana, $261 million; Wisconsin, 216 million; and New Jersey, $207 million. Respondents from these 10 States, while they constitute only 37 percent of the responding institutions, enrolled 56 percent of the total enrollment of responding institutions, planned 58 percent of total construction, and so represent the concentration of the larger institutions.

In the questionnaire and instructions in the letter of transmittal (see appendix), the respondent was asked to supply the following information on each prospective construction project expected to be completed between 1961 and 1965:

1. An identification of the project by name or number
2. College year of expected completion
3. Effect of the facility, whether (a) new, (b) an addition to an existing facility, (c) a replacement of an existing facility, or (d) renovation, modernization, and remodeling
4. The planning stage—(a) construction in progress, (b) plans approved by the board and financing arranged, (c) plans approved by the board but financing not arranged, (d) project, but not plans, approved by the board, and (e) need recognized and project conceived but not approved by the board
5. The primary function of the project, a selection from among 56 coded functional types
6. A secondary function, if any
7. The estimated gross square feet
8. The estimated cost, including fixed equipment
9. The anticipated source or sources of funds by 18 coded conventional sources, including a "source unknown" category

Methods of Comparison

The college or university administrator using a comprehensive survey such as this will probably wish to compare the planning of his institution with that of groups of comparable institutions. For this reason the aggregate figures of planned projects and expenditures are broken down by several categories: (1) by State and region (North Atlantic, Great Lakes and Plains, Southeast, West and Southwest, and outlying parts), in tables 13A, 13B, and 13C; (2) by type of institution (university, liberal arts college, teachers college, technological school, theological school, other professional school, or junior college), in tables 14A, 14B, and 14C; and (3) by size in terms of opening fall enrollment (under 500, 500 to 999, 1,000 to 2,499, 2,500 to 4,999, 5,000 to 9,999, and 10,000 and over), in tables 15A, 15B, and 15C. Each set of tables represents total institutions, public institutions, and private institutions, respectively.

In attempting to analyze for meaningful indicators the figures produced by a survey such as this, it is desirable to establish some guidelines by which to judge the relative significance of each categoric group of figures. This is no simple task. One possible baseline for comparing the volume or cost of construction projects, that of expenditures per full-time student, was ruled out because the enrollment would represent 1960–61 only, whereas the planned expenditures are to be spread over the 5-year period covered by the survey. Another baseline might be the total enrollment distributed by category. Three different enrollment figures are possibilities: (1) 1960 opening fall enrollment of responding institutions, (2) full-time students accommodated in 1960–61 as reported in this survey, and (3) number of full-time students for which accommodations are being planned by 1965–66.

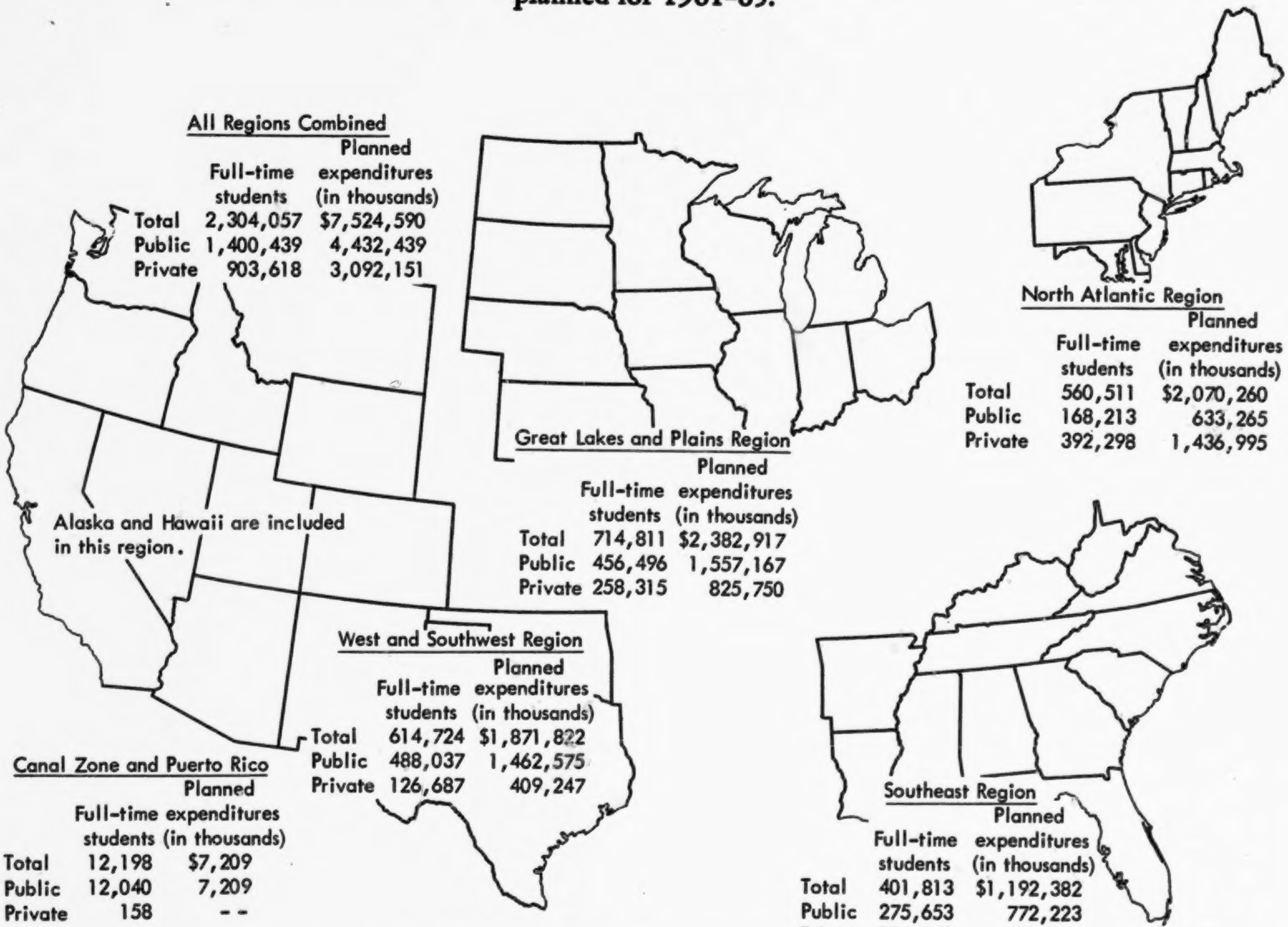
Each of these possible enrollment patterns has its shortcomings as a basis for comparison with planned expenditures. The opening fall enrollment figure published by the U.S. Office of Education includes part-time students, many of whom use the same facilities in the evening that the full-time students use by day. On the other hand, this figure excludes a number of technical institutes and many students who take nondegree-credit courses but who nevertheless require their quota of facilities. A profile composed only of full-time students overlooks the facilities requirements of part-time students who attend day classes. It also ignores the requirements for space for evening classes off campus, as in the case of many extension centers. Target full-time enrollments for 1965–66 presumably represent the basic assumptions of future need for which the respondents are planning the expanded facilities which they list, but they contain trend estimates with uncertain reliability.

In order to choose base figures which approximate reality as closely as possible in terms of physical facilities, it was decided to use the count of full-time students reported by the respondents as accommodated in instructional facilities in 1960–61. Figure 6 presents regional full-time students and planned expenditures in connection with a map of the States in each region.

Three basic distributions of respondents' total full-time students are shown in table R: by region, institutional type, and institutional size.

Distribution of planned expenditures, shown in table S, may be compared with the enrollment distribution in table R.

Figure 6.—Regional distribution of full-time students in 1960–61 and expenditures for physical facilities planned for 1961–65.



All Regions Combined

	Full-time students	Planned expenditures (in thousands)
Total	2,304,057	$7,524,590
Public	1,400,439	4,432,439
Private	903,618	3,092,151

North Atlantic Region

	Full-time students	Planned expenditures (in thousands)
Total	560,511	$2,070,260
Public	168,213	633,265
Private	392,298	1,436,995

Great Lakes and Plains Region

	Full-time students	Planned expenditures (in thousands)
Total	714,811	$2,382,917
Public	456,496	1,557,167
Private	258,315	825,750

Alaska and Hawaii are included in this region.

West and Southwest Region

	Full-time students	Planned expenditures (in thousands)
Total	614,724	$1,871,822
Public	488,037	1,462,575
Private	126,687	409,247

Canal Zone and Puerto Rico

	Full-time students	Planned expenditures (in thousands)
Total	12,198	$7,209
Public	12,040	7,209
Private	158	- -

Southeast Region

	Full-time students	Planned expenditures (in thousands)
Total	401,813	$1,192,382
Public	275,653	772,223
Private	126,160	420,159

NOTE: The enrollment data shown here are for respondents in this survey only and are not the same as official U.S. Office of Education enrollment data. (See text.)

Table R.—Percentage distribution of respondents' full-time enrollments, by region, type, size, and control: 1960–61

(L=less than 0.05 percent)

	Total	Public	Private
By region	100.0	100.0	100.0
North Atlantic	24.3	12.0	43.4
Great Lakes and Plains	31.0	32.6	28.6
Southeast	17.4	19.7	14.0
West and Southwest	26.7	34.8	14.0
Outlying parts	.6	.9	L
B[illegible]	100.0	100.0	100.0
Universities	45.1	51.3	35.5
Liberal arts colleges	27.5	14.3	47.9
Teachers colleges	10.2	16.4	.6
Technological schools	2.6	1.8	3.9
Theological schools	1.2	0	3.1
Professional schools	1.6	.4	3.4
Junior colleges	11.8	15.8	5.6
By size	100.0	100.0	100.0
Under 500	6.3	2.6	12.1
500-999	8.9	3.8	16.8
1,000-2,[illegible]	17.5	12.5	26.2
2,500-4,999	15.5	19.6	9.1
5,000-9,999	19.3	21.0	16.8
10,000 and over	32.5	40.5	20.0

Table S.—Percentage distribution of respondents' planned expenditures for new construction, rehabilitation, and campus improvements, 1961–65, by region, type, size, and control

	Total	Public	Private
By region	100.0	100.0	100.0
North Atlantic	27.5	14.3	46.5
Great Lakes and Plains	31.7	35.1	26.7
Southeast	15.8	17.4	13.6
West and Southwest	24.9	33.0	13.2
Outlying parts	.1	.2	0
By type	100.0	100.0	100.0
Universities	53.7	58.5	47.0
Liberal arts colleges	22.8	12.2	38.1
Teachers colleges	11.0	18.1	.4
Technological schools	3.4	2.3	4.9
Theological schools	.9	0	2.1
Professional schools	1.8	.3	4.0
Junior colleges	6.4	8.6	3.5
By size	100.0	100.0	100
Below 500	6.9	3.0	12.5
500-999	7.6	3.2	14.0
1,000-2,499	15.6	13.3	18.9
2,500-4,999	13.8	17.2	9.1
5,000-9,999	19.2	18.3	20.3
10,000 and over	36.9	45.0	25.2

Expenditures vs. Enrollments

There were few noteworthy regional variations in percentage distribution at the aggregate level. In the Southeast and West and Southwest regions a consistently lesser amount was to be spent in proportion to enrollment.

In other categories, three variations are noted for public institutions: (1) Public universities, with 51 percent of the public full-time students, were planning to spend 59 percent of the total public expenditures; (2) public junior colleges, with 16 percent of the public full-time students, were planning to spend only 9 percent of the total public expenditures; (3) public institutions of 10,000-and-over enrollment, with 41 percent of public full-time students, were planning to spend 45 percent of the total public expenditures.

As for variations among private institutions, there are five which might be noted: (1) Universities, with 36 percent of the full-time enrollment, were planning to spend 47 percent of all private expenditures; (2) private liberal arts colleges, with 48 percent of the full-time students, were planning to spend 38 percent of the total private expenditures; (3) private institutions in the 1,000–2,499 category, with 25 percent of the total private full-time students, were planning to spend 19 percent of the total private expenditures; (4) private institutions in the 5,000–9,999 size category, with 17 percent of the private full-time students, were planning to spend 20 percent of the total private expenditures; (5) private institutions in the 10,000-and-over category, with 20 percent of the private full-time students, were planning to spend 25 percent of the total private expenditures.

It is interesting to note that the distribution of full-time enrollment for 1960–61 was 61 percent public and 39 percent private and that the distribution of the total amount expected to be spent for facilities of all functional groups in the 5-year period was 59 percent public and 41 percent private. Table T shows the percentages of public and private expenditures for each functional group of facilities.

Table T.—Percentage distribution between public and private institutions of planned expenditures for new construction, rehabilitation, and campus improvements, by functional group of facilities: Aggregate United States, 1961–65

	Total	Public	Private
All functional groups	100.0	58.9	41.1
Instructional	100.0	61.1	38.9
Research	100.0	56.3	43.7
General	100.0	61.5	38.5
Residential	100.0	55.5	44.5
Other auxiliary	100.0	51.0	49.0
Campus improvements	100.0	74.1	25.9

As compared with their relative full-time enrollments, public institutions were planning to

Table U.—Regional percentage distribution of planned expenditures for construction, rehabilitation, and campus improvements, by functional group of facilities: 1961–65

(L=less than 0.05 percent)

Control	Full-time enrollment of respondents	Functional group of facilities						
		All groups	Instructional	Research	General	Residential	Other auxiliary	Campus improvements
All regions	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
North Atlantic	24.3	27.5	27.6	28.4	24.4	28.0	31.5	14.1
Great Lakes and Plains	31.0	31.7	32.6	26.7	33.5	31.9	26.2	36.4
Southeast	17.4	15.8	16.0	9.2	13.1	17.7	18.9	13.4
West and Southwest	26.7	24.9	23.6	35.7	29.0	22.3	23.4	35.8
Outlying parts	.6	.1	.2	0	0	.1	0	.3
Total public	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
North Atlantic	12.0	14.3	14.5	10.6	14.1	14.4	19.5	10.8
Great Lakes and Plains	32.6	35.1	37.4	26.9	35.3	35.7	23.7	32.8
Southeast	19.7	17.4	16.4	10.9	12.9	22.0	24.2	11.5
West and Southwest	34.8	33.0	31.5	51.6	37.7	27.9	32.5	44.4
Outlying parts	.9	.2	.2	0	0	0	.1	.5
Total private	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
North Atlantic	43.4	46.5	48.2	51.3	40.9	45.1	44.1	23.3
Great Lakes and Plains	28.6	26.7	25.1	26.6	30.6	27.1	28.7	46.5
Southeast	14.0	13.6	15.4	6.9	13.5	12.4	13.3	18.7
West and Southwest	14.0	13.2	11.3	15.2	15.0	15.4	13.9	11.5
Outlying parts	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L

spend a larger proportion of their construction funds for instructional and general facilities and for campus improvements, and private institutions were emphasizing research, residential, and other auxiliary facilities.

Table U compares the regional distribution of total higher education full-time enrollment of respondents (from table R) with regional distribution of planned expenditures by functional group of facilities.

Functional Type

Table V.—Percentage distribution of estimated expenditures for new construction and rehabilitation, by primary function of facilities and by control: Aggregate United States, 1961–65

Primary function	Total	Public	Private
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
All instructional	50.52	52.39	47.83
Demonstration school	.75	1.07	.30
Fieldhouse	1.43	1.78	.92
Gymnasium	2.93	3.15	2.62
Home management laboratory	.09	.14	.01
Academic classroom	25.01	28.01	20.72
Library	6.20	4.44	8.72
Museum	.17	.17	.17
Instructional laboratory	10.43	10.51	10.31
Swimming pool	.17	.16	.17
Teaching hospital	2.28	2.04	2.63
Other instructional	1.06	.92	1.25
All research	8.29	7.92	8.82
Agriculture	.55	.84	.13
Astronomy	.05	.02	.08
Biological	.72	.71	.74
Chemistry	.41	.45	.37
Mathematics and statistics	.15	.13	.18
Physics	.75	.60	.98
Other physical sciences	.75	.98	.42
Social sciences	.23	.32	.09
Dentistry	.41	.33	.53
Engineering	.93	1.07	.73
Medicine	3.34	2.47	4.57
All general facilities	6.33	6.61	5.93
Administration building	1.44	1.54	1.29
Armory	.01	.02	.00
Auditorium	1.14	.83	1.58
Chapel	.44	.03	1.05
Extension and experimental station	.10	.18	.00
Faculty club	.03	.01	.05
Garage	.18	.15	.21
Nonteaching hospital	.02	.04	.00
Maintenance shops	.40	.55	.18
Multipurpose	.16	.15	.16
Educational office building	.32	.36	.27
Stadium	.15	.22	.06
Theater	.29	.24	.36
Power and heating plant	1.27	1.73	.61
Warehouse	.10	.16	.01
Other general	.28	.40	.11
All residential facilities	26.40	24.86	28.61
Faculty apartments	.54	.07	1.23
Faculty and staff houses	.11	.03	.22
Fraternity and sorority house	.36	.33	.40
Hotel-type accommodations	.13	.06	.23
Married student apartments	2.88	3.06	2.62
Men's residence halls	9.67	8.37	11.52
Women's residence halls	8.91	8.03	10.18
President's homes	.02	.02	.03
Residence halls with separate units, men and women	3.73	4.85	2.11
Other residential	.05	.04	.07
All other auxiliary facilities	6.18	5.35	7.37
College union	4.17	3.41	5.27
Food facilities	1.53	1.46	1.62
Infirmary	.38	.36	.41
Other auxiliary enterprises	.10	.12	.07
All campus improvements	2.28	2.87	1.44
Land acquisition	1.06	1.09	1.02
Landscaping, grounds improvements	.18	.22	.11
Roads, walks, parking lots	.33	.43	.19
Utility extensions	.71	1.13	.12

Tables 16A, 16B, and 16C give in detail the number and estimated cost of planned construction for each of 56 functional types (primary function) by type of institution listed in the questionnaire. Table V indicates the percentage distribution of these functional types.

The foregoing table compares the percentage distribution of expenditures of public institutions with those of private institutions only in the proportion of each to the total of its own expenditures; this comparison has no reference to enrollments in public and private institutions. Some variations are not surprising, such as the prevalence of chapels planned for private institutions or of agricultural research and experiment station facilities for public institutions, but others are not so apparent. For instance, there is a prevalence among public institutions to devote a larger share of construction funds to classroom buildings; facilities for research in chemistry, physical sciences (other than physics), and in social sciences; residence halls with separate units for men and for women; and to maintenance shops, power and heating plants, landscaping, roads, walks, and parking lots. The planning of private institutions emphasizes libraries, physics research, dental research, medical research, faculty apartments, faculty-staff housing, single men's and single women's residence halls, college unions, auditoriums, and theaters.

Some of these variations no doubt appear by reason of one or two large projects planned for this particular period among a comparatively small number of projects in the indicated functional category. Other instances of variation, such as warehouse buildings and shops, may be due to the fact that certain functional types of facilities tend to be more characteristic of larger institutions than of small institutions, and there are more large public institutions than large private ones (47 out of 70 respondents with over 10,000 enrollment were public).

Universities and liberal arts colleges, with 73 percent of all full-time students, planned to spend 77 percent of planned expenditures of all institutions (public and private) for the 5-year period. Their combined planned spending accounts for 75 percent of all instructional facilities, 93 percent of all research facilities, 79 percent of all general facilities, 74 percent of all residential facilities, 75 percent of all other auxiliary facilities, and 78 percent of all campus improvements. The universities proposed to use 90 percent of all planned expenditures in teaching hospitals and medical research combined; other professional schools were planning to spend most of the remainder.

Functional Groups by Type of Institution

The following paragraphs summarize the way in which each type of institution planned to divide its construction funds among the functional groups of facilities, public and private combined:

Universities were planning their construction so that 50 percent of their funds would go for instructional facilities. Chief among the instructional facilities were academic classroom buildings (24 percent) and instructional laboratories (11 percent). They planned to invest 22 percent of their total in residential facilities, including men's residence halls (8 percent), women's residence halls (6 percent), and apartments for married students (4 percent). College unions were included in their planning to the extent of 3 percent.

Liberal arts colleges intended to devote 49 percent of their facilities funds to instructional facilities, of which the largest single portion (23 percent) was for academic classroom buildings. Following were instructional laboratories (12 percent) and libraries (8 percent). Residential facilities were to come in for a significant share of expenditures (33 percent), of which women's residence halls (14 percent) and men's residence halls (13 percent) had a large portion. College unions were to get a 6-percent share of the facilities expenditures of liberal arts colleges.

Teachers colleges (mostly public), in their facilities planning, emphasized almost equally instructional buildings of various types, 44.1 percent, and residential facilities, 41.4 percent.

Technological schools were planning expansion of their instructional facilities to the extent of half of their capital funds (51 percent) and of their residential facilities by one-fourth (25 percent).

The *theological schools'* greatest need appeared to be for additional residential accommodations (46 percent) and, of these, married students apartments and men's residence halls accounted for 14 percent each. General facilities were expected to require 15 percent of their construction funds.

Professional schools were expecting to devote 30 percent of their construction funds to medical research facilities and teaching hospitals combined. The preponderance of these expenditures was to be by private institutions.

The *junior colleges*, reflecting the local community college accent, were planning expenditures for instructional facilities to the extent of 72 percent of their total and expenditures of only 14 percent for residential facilities.

Year of Expected Completion

Table 17 shows the distribution (by number of projects and estimated cost) of the planned public and private construction, by year of expected completion and primary function. At this point it seems appropriate to point out some variations among the schedules of completion for the various functional groups, and between the schedule by number of projects and the schedule by estimated cost (tables W and X and figure 7).

By number of projects, the first crest year for completion of instructional facilities was expected to be 1963–64; another even higher crest appears 2 years later. This order may be due to the tendency in the case of public institutions for State legislatures to appropriate funds for a biennium rather than for a year. The crest in expected completions of residential facilities was one year earlier (1962–63) than in instructional facilities and

Figure 7.—Percentage distribution of number of construction projects, total higher education institutions, by year of expected completion and functional group.

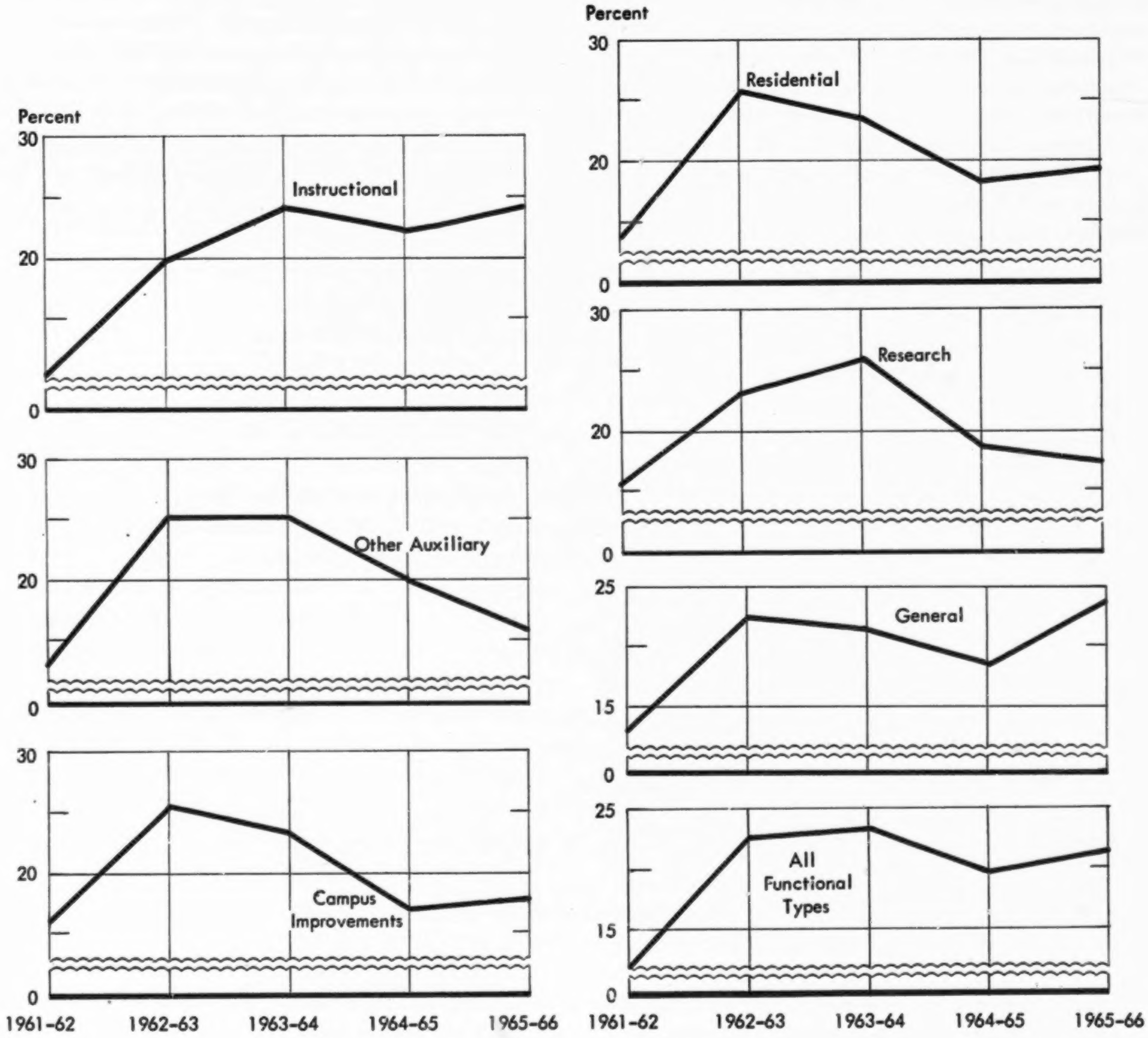


Table W.—Percentage distribution of number of planned projects, total higher education institutions, by year of completion and functional group of facilities: Aggregate United States, 1961–65

Functional group	All years	1961–62	1962–63	1963–64	1964–65	1965–66	Year not known
All groups	100.0	12.3	22.7	23.6	19.9	21.3	0.2
Instructional	100.0	10.3	19.6	23.8	21.9	24.2	.2
Research	100.0	15.5	22.7	25.8	18.5	17.1	.4
General	100.0	13.1	22.6	21.1	18.6	24.0	.6
Residential	100.0	13.6	25.9	23.1	18.0	19.3	.1
Other auxiliary	100.0	13.3	25.7	25.1	19.8	15.8	.3
Campus improvements	100.0	15.8	25.8	23.9	17.0	17.5	.0

Table X.—Percentage distribution of scheduled expenditures, total higher education institutions, by year of completion and functional group of facilities: Aggregate United States, 1961–65

(L=Less than 0.05 percent)

Functional group	All years	1961–62	1962–63	1963–64	1964–65	1965–66	Year not known
All groups	100.0	8.6	18.4	23.6	23.5	25.7	0.2
Instructional	100.0	6.9	14.3	22.2	26.7	29.8	.1
Research	100.0	9.6	19.1	21.7	26.9	22.1	.6
General	100.0	9.4	18.8	20.4	19.3	31.7	.4
Residential	100.0	9.9	24.1	27.1	18.7	20.2	L
Other auxiliary	100.0	12.5	26.9	25.9	19.6	14.7	.4
Campus improvements	100.0	14.8	16.4	25.2	16.9	26.7	.0

may result from either greater need or more assurance of funds for constructing revenue-producing enterprises; after the crest year there is a tendency to recede in the following 2 years. The schedule for research facilities completions tends to follow the trend for instructional facilities as to crest year (1963–64) but then recedes consistently. In the schedule for constructing general facilities, the first crest year was expected to be 1962–63, but an even higher crest was expected in 1965–66, the final year in the period of this survey. For the completion of other auxiliary enterprises construction, the crest year, as in the case of residential facilities, was expected to be 1962–63, with construction holding steady the following year and then receding consistently. This category is composed mostly of college unions.

From table X it will be noted that the crest year by estimated cost has been pushed back significantly as compared with completion schedules by number of projects. This is partially attributable to the fact that the weight of average cost per project is making itself felt in the additional time needed to complete a large building over time for completion of a small one. Another probable cause is the relative urgency of the various functional types. Thus, general facilities such as auditoriums, garages, maintenance shops, theaters, chapels, and campus improvements can be set back to allow priority for the more urgent needs of residential accommodations, research facilities, and college unions.

Tables 18A, 18B, and 18C show regional distribution of each functional group of planned construction and rehabilitation projects, by number, estimated cost, and year of expected completion.

The Southeast tends to have the edge over the other regions in number of projects for the earlier years of the 5-year period, with the crest for that region occurring in 1962–63 in four out of six functional groups. When distributed on the basis of cost, however, this tendency in the Southeast disappears.

Among public institutions, the largest percent of completions by cost is shown for 1964–65. Among private institutions the largest percent of completions by cost is shown for 1965–66, the final year of the 5-year period.

The stage of planning was reported on 98 percent (by cost) of the projects reported. Table 19 confirms the correlation between the planning stage and the year of expected completion. Generally, the more remote the year of expected completion the earlier the stage of planning as of 1960–61, which hardly needs documentation. Of the 1,477 projects under construction during the summer of 1961, 55 percent were expected to be completed during the year 1961–62. The fact that by estimated cost the percentage of those projects expected to be completed in that year drops to 38 again reflects the longer time needed to complete the larger buildings.

Stage of Planning

Somewhat related to the schedules of expected completion is the table of planning stages. Table 20 distributes by type of institution the estimated cost of the planned construction projects among the five stages of planning included in the questionnaire:

1. Construction in progress.
2. Plans approved by the board and financing arranged.
3. Plans approved by the board but financing not arranged.
4. Project, but not plans, approved by the board.
5. Need recognized and project conceived but not approved by the board.

Indicated as "under construction" in 1961 were 19 percent of the planned projects by cost, amounting to $1,423 million. (In public institutions, 18 percent were under construction, and in private institutions, 20 percent.) Table 21 presents expenditures planned, by stage and by region. On the whole, planning was slightly more advanced among public institutions, 35 percent being at stage 2 or better (plans approved by the board and financing arranged) as compared with 32 percent for private institutions. Table Y shows the percentage distribution of planned expenditures, by stage of planning and type of institution, for all higher education institutions.

Table Y.—Percentage distribution of scheduled expenditures, total higher education institutions, by stage of planning and type of institution: Aggregate United States, 1961–65

Type of institution	Total	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Stage 4	Stage 5	Stage not shown
All institutions	**100.0**	**18.9**	**14.9**	**17.1**	**24.3**	**23.0**	**1.8**
Universities	100.0	19.5	14.3	18.5	24.2	21.6	1.9
Liberal arts colleges	100.0	18.2	12.2	17.9	27.3	23.0	1.4
Teachers colleges	100.0	18.1	22.4	13.4	20.8	24.2	1.1
Technological schools	100.0	21.3	17.4	13.9	10.6	33.5	3.3
Theological schools	100.0	20.2	10.8	22.8	18.5	20.7	7.0
Professional schools	100.0	7.1	11.3	21.8	43.2	15.8	.8
Junior colleges	100.0	20.1	17.3	8.8	22.4	28.6	2.8

Other than for projects actually under construction, there tends to be a progressive gravitation toward the more remote stages of planning. There is a surprisingly large proportion, 23 percent, on which little planning had been done by summer of 1961 beyond recognizing the need.

Stages 4 and 5 together would include all projects for which plans had not yet been approved by the board of control. In private institutions this would involve over half of all planned projects by estimated cost, though they were all expected to be completed by 1965–66. No doubt the uncertainty as to sources for funds has something to do with this apparent lag in planning.

Stages 3, 4, and 5 represent planning stages in which the financial arrangements had not yet been made by the summer of 1961. The States which registered over 60 percent of their planned expenditures in these three remote stage categories were: Alabama, Arkansas, Arizona, California, Illinois, Iowa, Florida, Georgia, Kansas, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Mexico, New York, North Carolina, Ohio, Oklahoma, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia, and West Virginia.

Using stages 1 and 2 combined (projects under construction and those for which financing had been arranged) as an index of assurance of completion on schedule, it would appear from table 20 that the teachers colleges may have advanced more in their planning than any other group of institutions. Technological schools are next, followed closely by the junior colleges. It will be noted that in the case of these three types of institutions there were also high percentages shown in stage 5, which would seem to imply that having provided for early completions of many of their projects they were in no hurry to get the others under way.

Table 13A.—Number and estimated cost of new construction and rehabilitation projects and campus improvements planned by *public* and *private* higher education institutions, first term 1960–61 to first term 1965–66, by functional group, State, and region

(Dollars are in thousands)

Region and State	Total		Instructional		Research		General		Residential		Other auxiliary		Campus improvements	
	Number	Cost	Number	Cost	Number	Cost	Number	Cost	Number	Cost	Number	Cost	Number	Cost
Total	7,994	$7,524,590	3,417	$3,801,228	427	$623,550	810	$476,528	2,138	$1,986,657	709	$465,172	493	$171,455
North Atlantic	1,837	2,070,260	784	1,049,019	103	176,870	176	116,302	508	557,146	182	146,798	84	24,125
Connecticut	81	99,873	33	57,462	------	----------	3	2,531	33	33,389	10	5,781	2	710
Delaware	25	19,715	12	10,784	------	----------	3	763	6	7,113	3	995	1	90
District of Columbia	44	53,135	20	32,679	3	2,966	4	2,875	15	14,165	2	450	------	--------
Maine	71	35,425	26	13,837	------	----------	9	3,710	21	15,875	7	1,318	8	685
Maryland	150	114,257	45	42,069	29	29,745	19	9,287	31	22,543	17	8,968	9	1,645
Massachusetts	263	333,602	125	171,721	10	10,664	19	17,062	71	101,131	32	30,224	6	2,800
New Hampshire	55	42,835	18	16,455	------	----------	6	3,136	20	11,521	9	11,503	2	220
New Jersey	203	207,195	80	88,850	12	17,907	20	13,832	50	53,844	20	24,916	21	7,846
New York	413	591,452	197	297,925	35	89,290	32	21,806	103	149,019	36	30,901	10	2,511
Pennsylvania	463	533,616	198	296,776	12	24,546	55	40,172	132	135,586	42	28,892	24	7,644
Rhode Island	32	20,636	15	9,387	1	344	3	468	10	7,833	2	2,600	1	4
Vermont	37	18,519	15	11,074	1	1,408	3	660	16	5,127	2	250	------	--------
Great Lakes and Plains	2,344	2,382,917	1,004	1,238,605	124	166,797	243	159,723	641	633,779	183	121,656	149	62,357
Illinois	357	578,716	149	309,569	25	55,633	41	32,213	90	121,882	31	34,904	21	24,515
Indiana	206	260,665	78	115,719	7	13,660	30	23,480	61	91,223	16	10,706	14	5,877
Iowa	195	121,853	74	48,838	13	11,779	25	12,345	56	32,605	18	12,412	9	3,874
Kansas	173	115,840	70	62,043	8	1,942	10	4,431	58	37,825	17	7,408	10	2,191
Michigan	267	398,307	138	253,046	17	28,620	21	22,371	64	83,647	14	8,068	13	2,555
Minnesota	220	138,771	116	82,318	4	2,717	26	14,348	38	31,331	9	4,237	27	3,820
Missouri	214	165,732	83	75,842	12	15,898	21	7,790	63	49,163	20	12,789	15	4,250
Nebraska	71	40,601	30	16,809	3	3,300	10	2,125	24	16,007	4	2,360	------	--------
North Dakota	55	24,716	21	11,539	------	----------	8	3,723	18	7,751	6	1,674	2	29
Ohio	337	296,858	135	117,643	22	17,882	32	22,347	92	112,685	30	15,772	26	10,529
South Dakota	43	24,820	19	13,926	------	----------	------	----------	15	7,358	6	3,141	3	395
Wisconsin	206	216,038	91	131,313	13	15,366	19	14,550	62	42,302	12	8,185	9	4,322
Southeast	1,850	1,192,382	798	609,519	59	57,191	160	62,469	553	352,394	181	87,850	99	22,959
Alabama	197	123,655	74	56,734	5	6,691	17	7,190	71	44,368	16	7,506	14	1,166
Arkansas	99	43,896	43	19,622	3	4,445	9	1,881	26	12,919	14	4,289	4	740
Florida	144	113,553	90	76,861	3	1,253	11	1,524	20	25,066	13	8,157	7	692
Georgia	186	114,505	78	53,884	5	9,213	16	9,374	68	36,253	18	5,581	1	200
Kentucky	146	94,588	63	42,775	2	6,750	14	4,193	50	31,485	12	6,421	5	2,964
Louisiana	133	128,531	60	70,367	2	725	15	10,650	38	31,636	11	11,163	7	3,990
Mississippi	120	69,394	44	30,976	3	4,353	2	725	52	25,808	13	7,384	6	148
North Carolina	287	196,978	129	113,943	9	8,184	29	9,821	65	46,479	35	16,363	20	2,188
South Carolina	74	31,240	29	14,045	1	1,083	3	675	32	13,162	7	2,185	2	90
Tennessee	149	92,639	64	41,978	6	8,305	15	3,704	45	30,231	13	3,031	6	5,390
Virginia	241	134,459	103	68,795	20	6,189	21	7,622	54	37,734	20	9,953	23	4,166
West Virginia	74	48,944	21	19,539	------	----------	8	5,110	32	17,253	9	5,817	4	1,225
West and Southwest	1,951	1,871,822	823	897,656	141	222,692	231	138,034	435	443,158	162	108,793	159	61,489
Alaska	26	17,479	10	6,421	2	390	3	3,604	4	5,500	2	1,200	5	364
Arizona	100	78,680	44	30,546	5	2,245	14	9,999	18	24,341	7	2,539	12	9,010
California	825	963,670	375	528,184	80	152,819	108	63,487	104	132,356	63	50,228	95	36,596
Colorado	133	132,556	62	71,688	14	8,339	12	3,977	24	35,567	10	10,054	11	2,931
Hawaii	27	21,731	7	4,262	3	5,391	2	1,194	10	7,906	5	2,978	------	--------
Idaho	32	18,925	17	10,199	------	----------	4	1,077	6	4,510	4	2,989	1	150
Montana	32	16,041	11	3,549	2	950	2	550	12	8,608	5	2,384	------	--------
Nevada	15	11,568	7	6,813	------	----------	------	----------	4	3,710	1	603	3	442
New Mexico	45	35,047	22	18,179	2	2,508	4	1,170	14	10,415	2	1,775	1	1,000
Oklahoma	88	50,879	37	23,870	------	----------	10	3,305	31	21,233	5	1,224	5	1,247
Oregon	103	81,698	40	37,193	6	5,381	9	7,530	37	27,353	10	4,168	1	73
Texas	286	190,258	93	65,716	8	20,344	33	13,252	117	74,917	33	15,839	2	190
Utah	80	114,099	36	47,340	4	5,914	14	19,037	14	30,864	5	8,970	7	1,974
Washington	146	131,376	58	42,197	15	18,411	15	9,435	34	50,843	10	3,842	14	6,648
Wyoming	13	7,815	4	1,499	------	----------	1	417	6	5,035	------	----------	2	864
Outlying parts	12	7,209	8	6,429	------	----------	------	----------	1	180	1	75	2	525
Canal Zone	2	980	1	800	------	----------	------	----------	1	180	------	----------	------	--------
Puerto Rico	10	6,229	7	5,629	------	----------	------	----------	------	----------	1	75	2	525

Table 13B.—Number and estimated cost of new construction and rehabilitation projects and campus improvements planned by *public* higher education institutions, first term 1960–61 to first term 1965–66, by functional group, State, and region

(Dollars are in thousands)

Region and State	Total		Instructional		Research		General		Residential		Other auxiliary		Campus improvements	
	Number	Cost	Number	Cost	Number	Cost	Number	Cost	Number	Cost	Number	Cost	Number	Cost
Total	**4,337**	**$4,432,439**	**1,956**	**$2,322,186**	**269**	**$351,032**	**469**	**$293,144**	**958**	**$1,101,895**	**322**	**$237,170**	**363**	**$127,012**
North Atlantic	**615**	**633,265**	**265**	**335,980**	**26**	**37,222**	**66**	**41,378**	**149**	**158,708**	**67**	**46,221**	**42**	**13,756**
Connecticut	26	27,448	9	14,807	---	---	1	1,385	12	8,800	3	1,756	1	700
Delaware	20	17,615	9	9,459	---	---	3	763	5	6,763	2	570	1	60
District of Columbia	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Maine	41	23,926	16	9,519	---	---	5	1,605	14	12,087	2	268	4	447
Maryland	83	61,657	29	28,114	12	11,280	9	2,137	16	14,523	10	4,073	7	1,530
Massachusetts	51	73,431	22	39,609	1	1,999	5	3,333	16	23,012	5	5,288	2	190
New Hampshire	28	18,016	9	8,335	---	---	3	786	9	6,147	6	2,703	1	45
New Jersey	100	112,538	48	53,870	9	9,602	10	9,137	15	19,986	11	13,768	7	6,175
New York	42	100,138	25	73,195	1	10,000	4	3,858	5	7,865	6	5,020	1	200
Pennsylvania	187	170,843	78	82,565	2	2,933	23	17,864	47	52,847	19	10,225	18	4,409
Rhode Island	17	14,525	10	7,842	---	---	1	300	5	4,083	1	2,300	---	---
Vermont	20	13,128	10	8,665	1	1,408	2	210	5	2,595	2	250	---	---
Great Lakes and Plains	**1,233**	**1,557,167**	**583**	**867,749**	**86**	**94,264**	**140**	**103,525**	**255**	**393,706**	**66**	**56,236**	**103**	**41,687**
Illinois	146	337,613	73	214,221	9	9,583	22	19,401	20	63,912	11	17,869	11	12,627
Indiana	108	191,021	43	85,649	4	10,257	14	12,384	29	70,380	6	6,724	12	5,627
Iowa	77	67,583	35	27,032	13	11,779	12	9,195	8	9,865	3	5,923	6	3,789
Kansas	100	87,578	43	48,181	8	1,942	8	4,171	28	27,515	6	3,744	7	2,025
Michigan	195	343,057	104	218,940	17	28,620	15	17,492	39	70,770	7	4,680	13	2,555
Minnesota	156	91,908	86	54,819	4	2,717	20	10,573	16	18,092	6	2,312	24	3,395
Missouri	66	48,728	25	15,431	1	2,400	8	1,092	18	24,222	6	4,418	8	1,165
Nebraska	33	28,285	16	10,694	3	3,300	4	910	8	11,731	2	1,650	---	---
North Dakota	53	24,251	21	11,539	---	---	8	3,723	17	7,545	5	1,415	2	29
Ohio	129	156,767	55	64,230	14	8,300	17	12,514	28	62,818	5	1,880	10	7,025
South Dakota	37	20,790	18	12,426	---	---	---	---	11	5,228	5	2,741	3	395
Wisconsin	133	159,586	64	104,587	13	15,366	12	12,070	33	21,628	4	2,880	7	3,055
Southeast	**1,096**	**772,223**	**501**	**381,577**	**43**	**38,380**	**91**	**37,728**	**301**	**242,395**	**89**	**57,491**	**71**	**14,652**
Alabama	133	108,016	53	50,932	5	6,691	11	6,415	47	37,633	7	5,261	10	1,084
Arkansas	66	36,027	34	16,813	2	4,195	8	1,831	12	9,199	7	3,299	3	690
Florida	115	67,574	74	39,360	3	1,253	9	1,094	10	18,518	12	6,657	7	692
Georgia	98	70,377	40	29,781	1	3,913	8	5,714	42	28,653	7	2,316	---	---
Kentucky	71	64,232	33	29,394	2	6,750	6	1,492	24	21,199	2	3,662	4	1,735
Louisiana	95	83,757	41	41,756	2	725	11	8,080	27	20,773	7	8,433	7	3,990
Mississippi	87	62,997	32	27,777	3	4,353	2	725	39	22,867	10	7,255	1	20
North Carolina	148	103,291	68	56,141	4	3,228	14	3,233	28	28,469	18	10,522	16	1,698
South Carolina	23	18,895	11	8,962	1	1,083	---	---	11	8,850	---	---	---	---
Tennessee	42	22,828	21	10,771	---	---	3	437	17	11,520	1	100	---	---
Virginia	167	99,519	77	54,180	20	6,189	13	4,947	25	24,444	12	5,991	20	3,768
West Virginia	51	34,710	17	15,710	---	---	6	3,760	19	10,270	6	3,995	3	975
West and Southwest	**1,381**	**1,462,575**	**599**	**730,451**	**114**	**181,166**	**172**	**110,513**	**252**	**306,906**	**99**	**77,147**	**145**	**56,392**
Alaska	26	17,479	10	6,421	2	390	3	3,604	4	5,500	2	1,200	5	364
Arizona	95	77,710	44	30,546	5	2,245	13	9,749	15	23,780	6	2,380	12	9,010
California	572	761,050	269	437,752	57	122,843	85	54,194	32	73,810	42	40,087	87	32,364
Colorado	108	112,405	49	62,581	14	8,339	9	2,650	17	26,182	8	9,722	11	2,931
Hawaii	23	21,514	5	4,242	3	5,391	2	1,194	8	7,709	5	2,978	---	---
Idaho	19	11,853	9	5,687	---	---	3	677	4	3,000	3	2,489	---	---
Montana	19	10,584	9	2,712	2	950	---	---	6	5,465	2	1,457	---	---
Nevada	15	11,568	7	6,813	---	---	---	---	4	3,710	1	603	3	442
New Mexico	45	35,047	22	18,179	2	2,508	4	1,170	14	10,415	2	1,775	1	1,000
Oklahoma	75	44,556	34	22,215	---	---	9	1,305	24	19,007	3	782	5	1,247
Oregon	68	68,174	28	33,183	5	4,831	8	7,430	21	19,707	5	2,950	1	73
Texas	137	108,205	39	33,418	6	13,044	13	5,379	67	50,572	12	5,792	---	---
Utah	63	70,137	30	33,638	3	2,214	11	14,727	10	14,894	3	2,790	6	1,874
Washington	103	104,478	40	31,565	15	18,411	11	8,017	20	38,120	5	2,142	12	6,223
Wyoming	13	7,815	4	1,499	---	---	1	417	6	5,035	---	---	2	864
Outlying parts	**12**	**7,209**	**8**	**6,429**	---	---	---	---	**1**	**180**	**1**	**75**	**2**	**525**
Canal Zone	2	980	1	800	---	---	---	---	1	180	---	---	---	---
Puerto Rico	10	6,229	7	5,629	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	75	2	525

Table 13C.—Number and estimated cost of new construction and rehabilitation projects and campus improvements planned by *private* higher education institutions, first term 1960–61 to first term 1965–66, by functional group, State, and region

(Dollars are in thousands)

Region and State	Total		Instructional		Research		General		Residential		Other auxiliary		Campus improvements	
	Number	Cost	Number	Cost	Number	Cost	Number	Cost	Number	Cost	Number	Cost	Number	Cost
Total	3,657	$3,092,151	1,461	$1,479,042	158	$272,518	341	$183,384	1,180	$884,762	387	$228,002	130	$44,443
North Atlantic	1,222	1,436,995	519	713,039	77	139,648	110	74,924	359	398,438	115	100,577	42	10,369
Connecticut	55	72,425	24	42,655	---	---	2	1,146	21	24,589	7	4,025	1	10
Delaware	5	2,100	3	1,325	---	---	---	---	1	350	1	425	---	---
District of Columbia	44	53,135	20	32,679	3	2,966	4	2,875	15	14,165	2	450	---	---
Maine	30	11,499	10	4,318	---	---	4	2,105	7	3,788	5	1,050	4	238
Maryland	67	52,600	16	13,955	17	18,465	10	7,150	15	8,020	7	4,895	2	115
Massachusetts	212	260,171	103	132,112	9	8,665	14	13,729	55	78,119	27	24,936	4	2,610
New Hampshire	27	24,819	9	8,120	---	---	3	2,350	11	5,374	3	8,800	1	175
New Jersey	103	94,657	32	34,980	3	8,305	10	4,695	35	33,858	9	11,148	14	1,671
New York	371	491,314	172	224,730	34	79,290	28	17,948	98	141,154	30	25,881	9	2,311
Pennsylvania	276	362,773	120	214,211	10	21,613	32	22,308	85	82,739	23	18,667	6	3,235
Rhode Island	15	6,111	5	1,545	1	344	2	168	5	3,750	1	300	1	4
Vermont	17	5,391	5	2,409	---	---	1	450	11	2,532	---	---	---	---
Great Lakes and Plains	1,111	825,750	421	370,856	38	72,533	103	56,198	386	240,073	117	65,420	46	20,670
Illinois	211	241,103	76	95,348	16	46,050	19	12,812	70	57,970	20	17,035	10	11,888
Indiana	98	69,644	35	30,070	3	3,403	16	11,096	32	20,843	10	3,982	2	250
Iowa	118	54,270	39	21,806	---	---	13	3,150	48	22,740	15	6,489	3	85
Kansas	73	28,262	27	13,862	---	---	2	260	30	10,310	11	3,664	3	166
Michigan	72	55,250	34	34,106	---	---	6	4,879	25	12,877	7	3,388	---	---
Minnesota	64	46,863	30	27,499	---	---	6	3,775	22	13,239	3	1,925	3	425
Missouri	148	117,004	58	60,411	11	13,498	13	6,698	45	24,941	14	8,371	7	3,085
Nebraska	38	12,316	14	6,115	---	---	6	1,215	16	4,276	2	710	---	---
North Dakota	2	465	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	206	1	259	---	---
Ohio	208	140,091	80	53,413	8	9,582	15	9,833	64	49,867	25	13,892	16	3,504
South Dakota	6	4,030	1	1,500	---	---	---	---	4	2,130	1	400	---	---
Wisconsin	73	56,452	27	26,726	---	---	7	2,480	29	20,674	8	5,305	2	1,267
Southeast	754	420,159	297	227,942	16	18,811	69	24,741	252	109,999	92	30,359	28	8,307
Alabama	64	15,639	21	5,802	---	---	6	775	24	6,735	9	2,245	4	82
Arkansas	33	7,869	9	2,809	1	250	1	50	14	3,720	7	990	1	50
Florida	29	45,979	16	37,501	---	---	2	430	10	6,548	1	1,500	---	---
Georgia	88	44,128	38	24,103	4	5,300	8	3,660	26	7,600	11	3,265	1	200
Kentucky	75	30,356	30	13,381	---	---	8	2,701	26	10,286	10	2,759	1	1,229
Louisiana	38	44,774	19	28,611	---	---	4	2,570	11	10,863	4	2,730	---	---
Mississippi	33	6,397	12	3,199	---	---	---	---	13	2,941	3	129	5	128
North Carolina	139	93,687	61	57,802	5	4,956	15	6,588	37	18,010	17	5,841	4	490
South Carolina	51	12,345	18	5,083	---	---	3	675	21	4,312	7	2,185	2	90
Tennessee	107	69,811	43	31,207	6	8,305	12	3,267	28	18,711	12	2,931	6	5,390
Virginia	74	34,940	26	14,615	---	---	8	2,675	29	13,290	8	3,962	3	398
West Virginia	23	14,234	4	3,829	---	---	2	1,350	13	6,983	3	1,822	1	250
West and Southwest	570	409,247	224	167,205	27	41,526	59	27,521	183	136,252	63	31,646	14	5,097
Alaska	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Arizona	5	970	---	---	---	---	1	250	3	561	1	159	---	---
California	253	202,620	106	90,432	23	29,976	23	9,293	72	58,546	21	10,141	8	4,232
Colorado	25	20,151	13	9,107	---	---	3	1,327	7	9,385	2	332	---	---
Hawaii	4	217	2	20	---	---	---	---	2	197	---	---	---	---
Idaho	13	7,072	8	4,512	---	---	1	400	2	1,510	1	500	1	150
Montana	13	5,457	2	837	---	---	2	550	6	3,143	3	927	---	---
Nevada	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
New Mexico	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Oklahoma	13	6,323	3	1,655	---	---	1	2,000	7	2,226	2	442	---	---
Oregon	35	13,524	12	4,010	1	550	1	100	16	7,646	5	1,218	---	---
Texas	149	82,053	54	32,298	2	7,300	20	7,873	50	24,345	21	10,047	2	190
Utah	17	43,962	6	13,702	1	3,700	3	4,310	4	15,970	2	6,180	1	100
Washington	43	26,898	18	10,632	---	---	4	1,418	14	12,723	5	1,700	2	425
Wyoming	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Outlying parts	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Canal Zone	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Puerto Rico	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

Table 14A.—Number and estimated cost of new construction and rehabilitation projects and campus improvements planned by *public* and *private* higher education institutions, first term 1960–61 to first term 1965–66, by region, functional group, and institutional type

(Dollars are in thousands)

Region and type of institution	Total		Instructional		Research		General		Residential		Other auxiliary		Campus improvements	
	Number	Cost	Number	Cost	Number	Cost	Number	Cost	Number	Cost	Number	Cost	Number	Cost
Total	7,994	$7,524,590	3,417	$3,801,228	427	$623,550	810	$476,528	2,138	$1,986,657	709	$465,172	493	$171,455
North Atlantic	1,837	2,070,260	784	1,049,019	103	176,870	176	116,302	508	557,146	182	146,798	84	24,125
Universities	617	1.087,015	280	539,991	86	164,998	52	55,047	120	252,422	52	58,354	27	16,203
Liberal arts	573	432,651	231	208,818	4	1,389	54	28,542	195	144,990	70	47,209	19	1,703
Teachers	290	223,052	101	98,310	-----	-----	39	16,487	99	86,462	29	17,750	22	4,043
Technological	90	110,515	47	64,982	11	2,183	6	5,178	17	22,614	7	14,308	2	1,250
Theological	44	14,831	16	3,850	-----	-----	6	1,560	17	9,007	2	330	3	84
Other professional	69	73,292	31	43,577	2	8,300	8	2,568	18	17,605	5	1,170	5	72
Junior colleges	154	128,904	78	89,491	-----	-----	11	6,920	42	24,046	17	7,677	6	770
Great Lakes and Plains	2,344	2,382,917	1,004	1,238,605	124	166,797	243	159,723	641	633,779	183	121,656	149	62,357
Universities	834	1,338,946	400	734,115	110	159,995	94	95,657	131	257,435	39	47,962	60	43,782
Liberal arts	855	572,107	341	278,882	4	3,040	80	37,930	309	202,506	87	45,167	34	4,582
Teachers	360	309,276	145	140,246	1	55	38	15,569	114	130,851	25	16,266	37	6,289
Technological	46	54,166	15	23,992	6	2,282	3	2,214	7	17,860	6	5,114	9	2,704
Theological	76	26,590	20	7,678	-----	-----	15	6,185	27	8,744	10	3,263	4	720
Other professional	34	21,188	18	13,715	3	1,425	2	215	9	3,183	1	150	1	2,500
Junior colleges	139	60,644	65	39,977	-----	-----	11	1,953	44	13,200	15	3,734	4	1,780
Southeast	1,850	1,192,382	798	609,519	59	57,191	160	62,469	553	352,394	181	87,850	99	22,959
Universities	513	603,104	244	344,117	49	45,204	38	24,136	122	139,799	32	36,509	28	13,339
Liberal arts	718	343,566	278	155,342	6	3,916	63	20,658	246	122,972	87	34,913	38	5,765
Teachers	247	136,917	99	56,340	-----	-----	18	6,281	89	63,442	22	8,853	19	2,001
Technological	23	18,653	9	8,972	1	3,913	8	2.832	3	1,983	2	953	-----	-----
Theological	43	9,084	12	1,944	-----	-----	6	1,376	20	4,041	3	492	2	1,231
Other professional	21	19,417	12	8,699	3	4,158	2	2,744	3	2,995	1	821	-----	-----
Junior colleges	285	61,641	144	34,105	-----	-----	25	4,442	70	17,162	34	5,309	12	623
West and Southwest	1,951	1,871,822	823	897,656	141	222,692	231	138,034	435	443,158	162	108,793	159	61,489
Universities	716	1,010,509	259	398,780	114	188,153	88	82,047	128	249,396	37	50,168	90	41,965
Liberal arts	510	371,972	214	203,090	8	11,240	66	33,631	140	90,299	64	28,283	18	5,429
Teachers	202	148,338	78	65,777	8	2,182	18	3,328	65	57,657	17	12,876	16	6,518
Technological	70	70,814	26	30,578	4	8,083	5	4,296	13	21,660	6	3,554	16	2,643
Theological	66	15,187	30	5,322	-----	-----	4	845	29	8,705	3	315	-----	-----
Other professional	19	21,487	8	7,778	4	12,191	-----	-----	4	778	2	695	1	45
Junior colleges	368	233,515	208	186,331	3	843	50	13,887	56	14,663	33	12,902	18	4,889
Outlying parts	12	7,209	8	6,429	-----	-----	-----	-----	1	180	1	75	2	525
Universities	10	6,229	7	5,629	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	1	75	2	525
Liberal arts	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Teachers	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Technological	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Theological	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Other professional	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Junior colleges	2	980	1	800	-----	-----	-----	-----	1	180	-----	-----	-----	-----

Table 14B.—Number and estimated cost of new construction and rehabilitation projects and campus improvements planned by *public* higher education institutions, first term 1960–61 to first term 1965–66, by region, functional group, and institutional type

(Dollars are in thousands)

Region and type of institution	Total		Instructional		Research		General		Residential		Other auxiliary		Campus improvements	
	Number	Cost	Number	Cost	Number	Cost	Number	Cost	Number	Cost	Number	Cost	Number	Cost
Total	**4,337**	**$4,432,439**	**1,956**	**$2,322,186**	**269**	**$351,032**	**469**	**$293,144**	**958**	**$1,101,895**	**322**	**$237,170**	**363**	**$127,012**
North Atlantic	**615**	**633,265**	**265**	**335,980**	**26**	**37,222**	**66**	**41,378**	**149**	**158,708**	**67**	**46,221**	**42**	**13,756**
Universities	248	293,205	116	141,503	26	37,222	19	20,290	43	63,748	29	22,343	15	8,099
Liberal arts	16	21,638	8	18,318	------	------	2	760	4	2,090	2	470	------	------
Teachers	275	218,274	97	96,971	------	------	36	16,270	94	83,600	27	17,440	21	3,993
Technological	14	13,432	8	10,352	------	------	2	328	1	282	2	1,570	1	900
Theological	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------
Other professional	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------
Junior colleges	62	86,716	36	68,836	------	------	7	3,730	7	8,988	7	4,398	5	764
Great Lakes and Plains	**1,233**	**1,557,167**	**583**	**867,749**	**86**	**94,264**	**140**	**103,525**	**255**	**393,706**	**66**	**56,236**	**103**	**41,687**
Universities	669	1,039,832	334	604,735	84	94,172	80	78,972	95	197,554	27	32,981	49	31,418
Liberal arts	144	159,945	65	84,083	1	37	15	7,274	41	62,081	8	4,120	14	2,350
Teachers	343	301,779	140	137,930	1	55	38	15,569	103	125,886	24	16,050	37	6,289
Technological	12	22,226	6	14,686	------	------	1	600	3	5,065	2	1,875	------	------
Theological	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------
Other professional	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------
Junior colleges	65	33,385	38	26,315	------	------	6	1,110	13	3,120	5	1,210	3	1,630
Southeast	**1,096**	**722,223**	**501**	**381,577**	**43**	**38,380**	**91**	**37,728**	**301**	**242,395**	**89**	**57,491**	**71**	**14,652**
Universities	390	410,225	179	214,219	35	27,793	25	16,588	104	112,962	22	30,264	25	8,399
Liberal arts	283	161,203	119	73,618	5	3,666	26	7,466	86	58,897	26	13,539	21	4,017
Teachers	247	136,917	99	56,340	------	------	18	6,281	89	63,442	22	8,853	19	2,001
Technological	23	18,653	9	8,972	1	3,913	8	2,832	3	1,983	2	953	------	------
Theological	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------
Other professional	16	12,693	9	4,125	2	3,008	2	2,744	2	1,995	1	821	------	------
Junior colleges	137	32,532	86	24,303	------	------	12	1,817	17	3,116	16	3,061	6	235
West and Southwest	**1,381**	**1,462,575**	**599**	**730,451**	**114**	**181,166**	**172**	**110,513**	**252**	**306,906**	**99**	**77,147**	**145**	**56,392**
Universities	603	844,378	211	325,258	96	166,718	79	74,590	101	201,221	31	37,113	85	39,478
Liberal arts	179	199,161	96	134,673	5	10,140	24	15,022	30	25,570	13	10,742	11	3,014
Teachers	200	147,528	76	64,967	8	2,182	18	3,328	65	57,657	17	12,876	16	6,518
Technological	56	46,539	22	24,928	2	1,283	4	4,046	7	10,125	5	3,514	16	2,643
Theological	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------
Other professional	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------
Junior colleges	343	224,969	194	180,625	3	843	47	13,527	49	12,333	33	12,902	17	4,739
Outlying parts	**12**	**7,209**	**8**	**6,429**	------	------	------	------	**1**	**180**	**1**	**75**	**2**	**525**
Universities	10	6,229	7	5,629	------	------	------	------	------	------	1	75	2	525
Liberal arts	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------
Teachers	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------
Technological	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------
Theological	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------
Other professional	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------
Junior colleges	2	980	1	800	------	------	------	------	1	180	------	------	------	------

Table 14C.—Number and estimated cost of new construction and rehabilitation projects and campus improvements planned by *private* higher education institutions, first term 1960-61 to first term 1965-66, by region, functional group, and institutional type

(Dollars are in thousands)

Region and type of institution	Total		Instructional		Research		General		Residential		Other auxiliary		Campus improvements	
	Number	Cost	Number	Cost	Number	Cost	Number	Cost	Number	Cost	Number	Cost	Number	Cost
Total	3,657	$3,092,151	1,461	$1,479,042	158	$272,518	341	$183,384	1,180	$884,762	387	$228,002	130	$44,443
North Atlantic	1,222	1,436,995	519	713,039	77	139,648	110	74,924	359	398,438	115	100,572	42	10,369
Universities	369	793,810	164	398,488	60	127,776	33	34,757	77	188,674	23	36,011	12	8,104
Liberal arts	557	411,013	223	190,500	4	1,389	52	27,782	191	142,900	68	46,739	19	1,703
Teachers	15	4,778	4	1,339	---	---	3	217	5	2,862	2	310	1	50
Technological	76	97,083	39	54,630	11	2,183	4	4,850	16	22,332	5	12,738	1	350
Theological	44	14,831	16	3,850	---	---	6	1,560	17	9,007	2	330	3	84
Other professional	69	73,292	31	43,577	2	8,300	8	2,568	18	17,605	5	1,170	5	72
Junior colleges	92	42,188	42	20,655	---	---	4	3,190	35	15,058	10	3,279	1	6
Great Lakes and Plains	1,111	825,750	421	370,856	38	72,533	103	56,198	386	240,073	117	65,420	46	20,670
Universities	165	299,114	66	129,380	26	65,823	14	16,685	36	59,881	12	14,981	11	12,364
Liberal arts	711	412,162	276	194,799	3	3,003	65	30,656	268	140,425	79	41,047	20	2,232
Teachers	17	7,497	5	2,316	---	---	---	---	11	4,965	1	216	---	---
Technological	34	31,940	9	9,306	6	2,282	2	1,614	4	12,795	4	3,239	9	2.704
Theological	76	26,590	20	7,678	---	---	15	6,185	27	8,744	10	3,263	4	720
Other professional	34	21,188	18	13,715	3	1,425	2	215	9	3,183	1	150	1	2,500
Junior colleges	74	27,259	27	13,662	---	---	5	843	31	10,080	10	2,524	1	150
Southeast	754	420,159	297	227,942	16	18,811	69	24,741	110	64,729	92	30,359	28	8,307
Universities	123	192,879	65	129,898	14	17.411	13	7,548	18	26,837	10	6,245	3	4,940
Liberal arts	435	182,363	159	81,724	1	250	37	13,192	160	64,075	61	21,374	17	1,748
Teachers	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Technological	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Theological	43	9,084	12	1,944	---	---	6	1,376	20	4,041	3	492	2	1,231
Other professional	5	6,724	3	4,574	1	1,150	---	---	1	1,000	---	---	---	---
Junior colleges	148	29,109	58	9,802	---	---	13	2,625	53	14,046	18	2,248	6	388
West and Southwest	570	409,247	224	167,205	27	41,526	59	27,521	183	136,252	63	31,646	14	5,097
Universities	113	166,131	48	73,522	18	21,435	9	7,457	27	48.175	6	13,055	5	2,487
Liberal arts	331	172,811	118	68,417	3	1,100	42	18,609	110	64,729	51	17,541	7	2,415
Teachers	2	810	2	810	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Technological	14	24,275	4	5,650	2	6,800	1	250	6	11,535	1	40	---	---
Theological	66	15,187	30	5,322	---	---	4	845	29	8,705	3	315	---	---
Other professional	19	21,487	8	7,778	4	12,191	---	---	4	778	2	695	1	45
Junior colleges	25	8,546	14	5,706	---	---	3	360	7	2.330	---	---	1	150
Outlying parts	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Universities	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Liberal arts	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Teachers	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Technological	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Theological	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Other professional	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Junior colleges	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

Table 15A.—Number and estimated cost of new construction and rehabilitation projects and campus improvements planned by *public* and *private* higher education institutions, first term 1960–61 to first term 1965–66, by region, functional group, and size of institution

Region and size of institution	Total		Instructional		Research		General		Residential		Other auxiliary		Campus improvements	
	Number	Cost	Number	Cost	Number	Cost	Number	Cost	Number	Cost	Number	Cost	Number	Cost
Total	7,994	$7,524,590	3,417	$3,801,228	427	$623,550	810	$476,528	2,138	$1,986,657	709	$465,172	493	$171,455
North Atlantic	1,837	2,070,260	784	1,049,019	103	176,870	176	116,302	508	557,146	182	146,798	84	24,125
Below 500	325	186,576	134	111,407	1	2,800	32	9,682	106	45,875	36	14,881	16	1,931
500–999	249	175,156	90	74,462	1	5,500	26	13,993	88	65,058	27	14,881	17	1,262
1,000–2,499	421	361,627	177	170,570	4	1,182	44	23,075	136	124,825	49	40,164	11	1,811
2,500–4,999	197	204,330	73	87,203	17	17,782	19	11,096	60	67,492	14	17,330	14	3,427
5,000–9,999	245	359,958	111	197,717	24	31,920	26	20,779	54	84,266	23	21,728	7	3,548
10,000 and over	400	782,613	199	407,660	56	117,686	29	37,677	64	169,630	33	37,814	19	12.146
Great Lakes and Plains	2,344	2,382,917	1,004	1,238,605	124	166,797	243	159,723	641	633,779	183	121,656	149	62,357
Below 500	332	144,148	116	68,401	3	1,425	32	10,838	131	46,182	38	12,290	12	5,012
500–999	353	166,596	148	79,984	------	------	35	14,376	126	55,650	38	16,292	6	294
1,000–2,499	446	287,176	179	145,798	7	3,282	39	17,456	148	93,254	41	21,836	32	5,550
2,500–4,999	266	240,931	114	118,599	2	1,503	31	15,481	79	90,299	18	11,525	22	3,524
5,000–9,999	319	450,307	131	217,707	28	37,746	33	26,159	71	129,961	22	26,697	34	12,037
10,000 and over	628	1,093,759	316	608,116	84	122,841	73	75,413	36	218.433	26	33,016	43	35,940
Southeast	1,850	1,192,382	798	609,519	59	57,191	160	62,469	553	352,394	181	87,850	99	22,959
Below 500	340	84,355	141	37,259	1	1,150	32	7,949	109	27,587	43	8,431	14	1,979
500–999	347	121,941	133	50,913	2	1,333	28	7,784	120	44,203	53	16,723	11	985
1,000–2,499	389	190,134	163	85,776	4	4,866	37	9,669	114	68,932	35	17,144	36	3,747
2,500–4,999	308	250,082	140	120,693	10	12,955	24	14,250	99	83,132	21	10,926	14	8,126
5,000–9,999	309	339,766	146	199,468	36	24,642	29	12.837	75	87,797	20	14.316	3	706
10,000 and over	157	206,104	75	115,410	6	12,245	10	9,980	36	40,743	9	20,310	21	7,416
West and Southwest	1,951	1,871,822	823	897,656	141	222,692	231	138,034	435	443,158	162	108,793	159	61,489
Below 500	238	101,733	95	46,830	7	11,000	25	5,882	79	26,287	21	6,143	11	5,591
500–999	231	110,217	92	60,621	2	5,900	31	10,259	75	25,818	28	7,264	3	355
1,000–2,499	425	334,142	167	154,737	17	33,420	49	24,352	111	89,846	39	18,024	42	13,763
2,500–4,999	352	347,455	163	182,895	15	14,073	39	20,306	66	93,025	27	23,841	42	13,315
5,000–9,999	274	290,643	117	127,972	35	37,753	28	19,412	59	86,789	24	15,408	11	3,309
10,000 and over	431	687,632	189	324,601	65	120,546	59	57,823	45	121,393	23	38,113	50	25,156
Outlying parts	12	7,209	8	6,429	------	------	------	------	1	180	1	75	2	525
Below 500	2	980	1	800	------	------	------	------	1	180	------	------	------	------
500–999	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------
1,000–2,499	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------
2,500–4,999	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------
5,000–9,999	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------
10,000 and over	10	6,429	7	5,629	------	------	------	------	------	------	1	75	2	525

Table 15B.—Number and estimated cost of new construction and rehabilitation projects and campus improvements planned by *public* higher education institutions, first term 1960–61 to first term 1965–66, by region, functional group, and size of institution

(Dollars are in thousands)

Region and size of institution	Total		Instructional		Research		General		Residential		Other auxiliary		Campus improvements	
	Number	Cost	Number	Cost	Number	Cost	Number	Cost	Number	Cost	Number	Cost	Number	Cost
Total	4,337	$4,432,439	1,957	$2,322,301	269	$351,032	469	$293,144	958	$1,101,895	322	$237,170	363	$127,012
North Atlantic	615	633,265	265	335,980	26	37,222	66	41,378	149	158,708	67	46,221	42	13,756
Below 500	74	55,559	32	43,265	------	----------	7	1,525	18	5.547	10	4,063	7	1,159
500-999	49	34,732	20	19,800	------	----------	6	1,441	13	10.744	3	2,077	7	670
1,000-2,499	153	143,911	56	66,521	------	----------	22	12,081	51	51.795	18	12,188	6	1,326
2,500-4,999	76	72,414	30	34,940	1	1,408	10	5,328	23	23,296	6	5,000	6	2,442
5,000-9,999	88	98,961	39	49,420	1	1,999	10	4,868	26	34,956	8	7,230	4	488
10,000 and over	175	227,688	88	122,034	24	33,815	11	16,135	18	32,370	22	15,663	12	7,671
Great Lakes and Plains	1,233	1,557,167	584	867,864	86	94,264	140	103,525	255	393,706	66	56,236	103	41,687
Below 500	44	14,407	18	8,920	------	----------	4	280	15	3.263	4	915	3	1,029
500-999	23	8,280	13	5,020	------	----------	------	----------	6	1,625	4	1,635	------	--------
1,000-2,499	166	100,105	76	58,947	------	----------	14	2,797	47	29,709	14	6,831	15	1,821
2,500-4,999	228	202,530	98	101,784	------	----------	28	11,961	68	77,972	13	7,321	21	3,492
5,000-9,999	210	257,465	89	127,876	15	3,418	27	19,924	46	89,307	9	10.768	24	6,172
10,000 and over	562	974,380	290	565,317	71	90,846	67	68,563	73	191,830	22	28,766	40	29,173
Southeast	1,096	772,223	501	381,577	43	38,380	91	37,728	301	242,395	89	57,491	71	14,652
Below 500	49	8,088	33	6,109	------	----------	4	743	6	615	5	601	1	20
500-999	146	49,898	69	25,510	1	1,083	8	1,334	44	15.405	21	6.439	3	127
1,000-2,499	254	118,753	105	51,574	4	4,866	29	7,062	61	41,940	23	10,114	32	3,197
2,500-4,999	236	165,375	104	73,898	1	500	18	9,705	86	68,600	16	9,486	11	3,186
5,000-9,999	259	252,464	118	133,610	31	19,686	22	8,904	69	77,517	16	12,041	3	706
10,000 and over	152	177,645	72	90,876	6	12,245	10	9,980	35	38,318	8	18,810	21	7,416
West and Southwest	1,381	1,462,575	599	730,451	114	181,166	172	110,513	252	306,906	99	77,147	145	56,392
Below 500	93	54,375	41	31,409	4	4,409	12	3,362	21	7,467	6	2,342	9	5,386
500-999	78	47,763	35	37,270	------	----------	10	3,008	27	5.898	5	1,387	1	200
1,000-2,499	288	225,034	111	111,039	13	25,820	35	15,259	68	49,742	22	9,861	39	13,313
2,500-4,999	326	321,204	151	170,027	15	14.073	37	19,106	58	83,392	25	23,091	40	11,515
5,000-9,999	201	203,241	88	89,044	22	26,193	23	16,765	40	58,184	21	12,133	7	922
10,000 and over	395	610,958	173	291,662	60	110,671	55	53,013	38	102,223	20	28,333	49	25,056
Outlying parts	12	7,209	8	6,429	------	----------	------	----------	1	180	1	75	2	525
Below 500	2	980	1	800	------	----------	------	----------	1	180	------	----------	------	--------
500-999	------	----------	------	----------	------	----------	------	----------	------	----------	------	----------	------	--------
1,000-2,499	------	----------	------	----------	------	----------	------	----------	------	----------	------	----------	------	--------
2,500-4,999	------	----------	------	----------	------	----------	------	----------	------	----------	------	----------	------	--------
5,000-9,999	------	----------	------	----------	------	----------	------	----------	------	----------	------	----------	------	--------
10,000 and over	10	6,229	7	5,629	------	----------	------	----------	------	----------	1	75	2	525

Table 15C.—Number and estimated cost of new construction and rehabilitation projects and campus improvements planned by *private* higher education institutions, first term 1960–61 to first term 1965–66, by region, functional group, and size of institution

(Dollars are in thousands)

Region and size of institution	Total		Instructional		Research		General		Residential		Other auxiliary		Campus improvements	
	Number	Cost	Number	Cost	Number	Cost	Number	Cost	Number	Cost	Number	Cost	Number	Cost
Total	3,657	$3,092,151	1,460	$1,478,927	158	$272,518	341	$183,384	1,180	$884,762	387	$228,002	130	$44,443
North Atlantic	1,222	1,436,995	519	713,039	77	139,648	110	74,924	359	398,438	115	100,577	42	10,369
Below 500	251	131,017	102	68,142	1	2,800	25	8,157	88	40,328	26	10,818	9	772
500–999	200	140,424	70	54,662	1	5,500	20	12,552	75	54,314	24	12,804	10	592
1,000–2,499	268	217,716	121	104,049	4	1,182	22	10,994	85	73,030	31	27,976	5	485
2,500–4,999	121	131,916	43	52,263	16	16,374	9	5,768	37	44,196	8	12,330	8	985
5,000–9,999	157	260,997	72	148,297	23	29,921	16	15,911	28	49,310	15	14,498	3	3,060
10,000 and over	225	554,925	111	285,626	32	83,871	18	21,542	46	137,260	11	22,151	7	4,475
Great Lakes and Plains	1,111	825,750	420	370,741	38	72,533	103	56,198	386	240,073	117	65,420	46	20,670
Below 500	288	129,741	98	59,481	3	1,425	28	10,558	116	42,919	34	11,375	9	3,983
500–999	330	158,316	135	74,964	-----	-----	35	14,376	120	54,025	34	14,657	6	294
1,000–2,499	280	187,071	103	86,851	7	3,282	25	14,659	101	63,545	27	15,005	17	3,729
2,500–4,999	38	38,401	16	16,815	2	1,503	3	3,520	11	12,327	5	4,204	1	32
5,000–9,999	109	192,842	42	89,831	13	34,328	6	6,235	25	40,654	13	15,929	10	5,865
10,000 and over	66	119,379	26	42,799	13	31,995	6	6,850	13	26,603	4	4,250	3	6,767
Southeast	754	420,159	297	227,942	16	18,811	69	24,741	252	109,999	92	30,359	28	8,307
Below 500	291	76,267	108	31,150	1	1,150	28	7,206	103	26,972	38	7,830	13	1,959
500–999	201	72,043	64	25,403	1	250	20	6,450	76	28,798	32	10,284	8	858
1,000–2,499	135	71,381	58	34,202	-----	-----	8	2,607	53	26,992	12	7,030	4	550
2,500–4,999	72	84,707	36	46,795	9	12,455	6	4,545	13	14,532	5	1,440	3	4,940
5,000–9,999	50	87,302	28	65,858	5	4,956	7	3,933	6	10,280	4	2,275	-----	-----
10,000 and over	5	28,459	3	24,534	-----	-----	-----	-----	1	2,425	1	1,500	-----	-----
West and Southwest	570	409,247	224	167,205	27	41,526	59	27,521	183	136,252	63	31,646	14	5,097
Below 500	141	47,141	52	15,401	3	6,591	13	2,520	56	18,623	15	3,801	2	205
500–999	153	62,454	57	23,351	2	5,900	21	7,251	48	19,920	23	5,877	2	155
1,000–2,499	141	109,325	58	43,718	4	7,600	14	9,093	45	40,301	17	8,163	3	450
2,500–4,999	26	26,251	12	12,868	-----	-----	2	1,200	8	9,633	2	750	2	1,800
5,000–9,999	73	87,402	29	38,928	13	11,560	5	2,647	19	28,605	3	3,275	4	2,387
10,000 and over	36	76,674	16	32,939	5	9,875	4	4,810	7	19,170	3	9,780	1	100
Outlying parts	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Below 500	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
500–999	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
1,000–2,499	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
2,500–4,999	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
5,000–9,999	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
10,000 and over	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

Table 16A.—Number and estimated cost of new construction and rehabilitation projects and campus improvements planned by *public* and *private* higher education institutions, first term 1960–61 to first term 1965–66, by primary function and institutional type: Aggregate United States

(Dollars are in thousands)

Functional group and primary function	Universities		Liberal arts		Teachers		Technological		Theological		Other professional		Junior colleges	
	Number of projects	Cost	Number of projects	Cost	Number of projects	Cost	Number of projects	Cost	Number of projects	Cost	Number of projects	Cost	Number of projects	Cost
Total	**2,690**	**$4,045,803**	**2,656**	**$1,720,296**	**1,099**	**$817,583**	**229**	**$254,148**	**229**	**$65,692**	**143**	**$135,384**	**948**	**$485,684**
Instructional	**1,190**	**2,022,632**	**1,064**	**846,132**	**423**	**360,673**	**97**	**128,524**	**78**	**18,794**	**69**	**73,769**	**496**	**350,704**
Demonstration school	12	22,070	21	11,446	21	22,937	---	---	1	150	---	---	1	200
Fieldhouse	23	54,123	29	21,622	18	26,687	2	1,550	2	850	---	---	8	2,513
Gymnasium	52	75,360	101	69,274	35	35,138	5	6,980	6	785	5	3,128	68	29,643
Home management	11	5,544	9	675	4	271	---	---	---	---	---	---	2	220
Classroom	595	974,698	442	386,287	214	180,698	39	49,334	32	7,702	26	33,691	240	249,864
Library	126	243,016	199	136,226	55	37,791	12	12,624	30	7,040	11	3,685	71	26,209
Museums	9	10,824	8	1,833	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	25	1	2
Instructional laboratory	260	437,914	211	199,065	58	49,047	37	57,516	5	2,057	9	6,424	81	32,570
Swimming pool	7	7,439	10	2,880	5	469	---	---	1	50	---	---	12	1,557
Teaching hospital	60	146,187	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	13	25,741	---	---
Other instructional	35	45,457	34	16,824	13	7,635	2	520	1	160	4	1,075	12	7,926
Research	**359**	**558,350**	**22**	**19,585**	**9**	**2,237**	**22**	**16,461**	---	---	**12**	**26,074**	**3**	**843**
Agriculture	59	39,150	2	1,250	4	929	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Astronomy	4	2,908	1	250	---	---	1	187	---	---	---	---	1	76
Biological	48	48,308	6	2,200	---	---	1	3,913	---	---	---	---	---	---
Chemistry	19	27,708	2	550	---	---	1	26	---	---	1	2,800	---	---
Mathematics and statistics	14	8,514	2	2,500	---	---	1	129	---	---	---	---	---	---
Physics	33	50,526	1	1,000	1	110	3	4,850	---	---	---	---	1	384
Other physical sciences	30	53,692	2	85	---	---	5	2,564	---	---	---	---	---	---
Social science	14	16,470	1	550	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Dentistry	11	23,018	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	2	7,966	---	---
Engineering	34	53,455	5	11,200	---	---	10	4,792	---	---	---	---	1	383
Medicine	93	234,601	---	---	4	1,198	---	---	---	---	9	15,308	---	---
General	**272**	**256,887**	**263**	**120,761**	**113**	**41,665**	**22**	**14,520**	**31**	**9,966**	**12**	**5,527**	**97**	**27,202**
Administration	49	53,460	66	28,340	25	8,937	7	5,372	7	2,932	---	---	40	9,176
Armory	1	750	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	200
Auditorium	19	29,764	40	36,750	8	7,557	---	---	2	550	3	1,760	15	9,625
Chapel	7	5,050	52	22,725	1	160	---	---	15	4,671	1	8	5	870
Extension and experiment station	9	6,603	1	4	1	35	1	1,250	---	---	---	---	---	---
Faculty club	1	300	5	1,310	1	30	---	---	1	175	---	---	2	127
Garage	10	7,972	4	2,575	3	674	2	1,800	1	20	---	---	2	55
Hospital (nonteaching)	2	1,578	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Maintenance shops	36	20,421	22	5,018	18	2,918	4	1,135	---	---	1	50	7	352
Multipurpose	6	4,000	2	1,900	3	1,970	---	---	1	115	3	2,944	1	800
Educational office building	17	20,888	7	1,548	2	550	2	814	---	---	---	---	1	350
Stadium	7	8,051	5	2,385	2	200	1	413	---	---	---	---	2	437
Theater	6	8,051	15	7,338	2	652	1	3,000	---	---	---	---	5	2,652
Power and heating plant	57	65,179	35	9,899	33	16,374	1	600	3	1,455	1	500	9	1,666
Warehouse	11	5,313	5	374	7	927	1	50	---	---	1	150	4	732
Other general	34	19,507	4	595	7	681	2	86	1	48	2	115	3	160
Residential	**501**	**899,052**	**890**	**560,767**	**367**	**338,412**	**40**	**64,117**	**93**	**30,497**	**35**	**24,681**	**213**	**69,251**
Faculty apartments	5	20,673	31	12,841	4	528	---	---	2	4,260	2	128	6	2,591
Faculty and staff houses	5	318	18	6,728	1	400	1	218	2	235	---	---	11	283
Fraternity and sorority houses	31	20,167	10	6,917	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Hotel-type accommodations	6	9,884	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Married student apartments	85	162,802	35	11,326	35	21,060	5	7,025	24	9,417	4	3,802	8	1,034
Men's residence halls	176	308,601	364	223,379	141	118,585	23	39,837	40	9,317	12	6,982	78	20,830
Women's residence halls	135	224,479	379	244,071	158	147,286	7	12,590	20	6,839	10	4,209	88	30,945
President's home	4	365	14	969	4	275	1	65	1	60	---	---	2	75
Residence halls with separate units for men and for women	52	150,148	35	53,956	22	49,997	1	2,800	2	300	7	9,560	20	13,493
Other residential	2	1,615	4	580	2	281	2	1,582	2	69	---	---	---	---
Other auxiliary	**161**	**193,068**	**308**	**155,572**	**93**	**55,745**	**21**	**23,929**	**18**	**4,400**	**8**	**2,716**	**99**	**29,622**
College union	72	134,236	161	103,397	36	32,639	14	21,176	6	1,435	3	1,371	57	19,638
Food facility	56	36,251	101	44,946	37	17,990	5	2,587	10	2,615	3	1,205	29	9,361
Infirmary	19	16,886	36	6,164	18	4,791	1	66	2	350	1	130	9	328
Other auxiliary	14	5,695	10	1,065	2	325	1	100	---	---	1	10	4	295
Campus improvements	**207**	**115,814**	**109**	**17,479**	**94**	**18,851**	**27**	**6,597**	**9**	**2,035**	**7**	**2,617**	**40**	**8,062**
Land acquisition	49	49,574	37	9,918	37	8,028	3	2,944	4	1,828	2	2,545	10	4,797
Landscaping	24	5,364	17	1,758	18	3,429	3	492	1	70	1	10	14	1,952
Roads, walks, parking	39	17,431	26	2,676	18	3,527	6	824	4	137	2	27	10	493
Utility extensions	95	43,445	29	3,127	21	3,867	15	2,337	---	---	2	35	6	820

Table 16B.—Number and estimated cost of new construction and rehabilitation projects and campus improvements planned by *public* higher education institutions, first term 1960–61 to first term 1965–66, by primary function and institutional type: Aggregate United States

(Dollars are in thousands)

Functional group and primary function	Universities		Liberal arts		Teachers		Technological		Theological		Other professional		Junior colleges	
	Number of projects	Cost	Number of projects	Cost	Number of projects	Cost	Number of projects	Cost	Number of projects	Cost	Number of projects	Cost	Number of projects	Cost
Total	1,920	$2,593,869	622	$541,947	1,065	$804,498	105	$100,850			16	$12,693	609	$378,582
Instructional	847	1,291,344	288	310,692	412	356,208	45	58,938			9	4,125	355	300,879
Demonstration school	10	18,070	11	7,376	20	22,187								
Fieldhouse	15	43,767	7	5,285	18	26,687	1	975					7	2,213
Gymnasium	41	52,101	19	28,595	35	35,138	3	3,730			1	378	42	19,484
Home management	10	5,294	8	525	4	271							1	200
Classroom	418	648,023	154	166,566	207	177,118	20	23,639			4	1,719	180	224,490
Library	76	109,930	24	23,623	54	37,776	3	5,489			1	500	47	19,664
Museums	7	7,224	2	100										
Instructional laboratory	206	288,338	54	76,493	57	48,947	16	24,585			2	851	61	26,451
Swimming pool	5	4,847	2	400	4	449							8	1,351
Teaching hospital	36	89,774									1	677		
Other instructional	23	23,976	7	1,729	13	7,635	2	520					9	7,026
Research	241	325,905	11	13,843	9	2,237	3	5,196			2	3,008	3	843
Agriculture	57	35,050	2	1,250	4	929								
Astronomy	2	758											1	76
Biological	30	25,835	4	1,853			1	3,913						
Chemistry	11	19,744												
Mathematics and statistics	7	5,636												
Physics	20	25,396			1	110	1	775					1	384
Other physical sciences	20	42,760	1	40			1	508						
Social science	12	14,302												
Dentistry	5	12,775									1	1,925		
Engineering	26	36,255	4	10,700									1	383
Medicine	51	107,394			4	1,198					1	1,083		
General	203	190,440	67	30,522	110	41,448	15	7,806			2	2,744	72	20,184
Administration	34	37,786	18	9,957	23	8,722	6	4,322					30	7,676
Armory	1	750											1	200
Auditorium	11	19,284	3	4,100	8	7,557							11	6,075
Chapel	1	1,000			1	160								
Extension and experiment station	9	6,603	1	4	1	35	1	1,250						
Faculty club	1	300			1	30							1	27
Garage	4	3,462	1	2,500	3	674							2	55
Hospital (nonteaching)	2	1,578												
Maintenance shops	29	16,340	13	3,633	18	2,918	4	1,135					6	347
Multipurpose	4	2,000			3	1,970					2	2,744		
Educational office building	12	13,628	3	1,400	2	550							1	350
Stadium	7	8,051	2	605	2	200	1	413					2	437
Theater	5	7,151	2	220	1	650							5	2,652
Power and heating plant	44	50,872	19	7,355	33	16,374	1	600					6	1,473
Warehouse	11	5,313	3	308	7	927							4	732
Other general	28	16,322	2	440	7	681	2	86					3	160
Residential	343	575,485	161	148,638	351	330,585	14	17,455			2	1,995	87	27,737
Faculty apartments	1	1.100	2	796	4	528							4	516
Faculty and staff houses	3	68	2	1,045			1	218					1	45
Fraternity and sorority houses	26	14,544												
Hotel-type accommodations	3	2,875												
Married student apartments	62	103,139	15	7,273	35	21,060	2	1,325			1	1,690	4	926
Men's residence halls	113	181,667	64	54,866	136	116,610	7	8,897			1	305	35	8,826
Women's residence halls	92	148,620	64	55,223	148	141,834	2	4,150					28	5,956
President's home	3	265	3	230	4	275	1	65					1	30
Residence halls with separate units for men and for women	38	121,592	11	29,205	22	49,997	1	2,800					14	11,438
Other residential	2	1,615			2	281								
Other auxiliary	110	122,776	49	28,871	90	55,219	11	7,912			1	821	61	21,571
College union	45	80,378	20	17,250	35	32,339	7	5,465			1	821	39	14,871
Food facility	43	30,017	19	8,602	36	17,774	3	2,347					13	6,165
Infirmary	11	8,086	9	2,754	17	4,781							5	240
Other auxiliary	11	4,295	1	265	2	325	1	100					4	295
Campus improvements	176	87,919	46	9,381	93	18,801	17	3,543					31	7,368
Land acquisition	37	29,832	14	4,829	37	8,028	1	900					8	4,497
Landscaping	19	3,505	6	1,213	17	3,379							9	1,589
Roads, walks, parking	30	12,814	9	1,591	18	3,527	6	824					8	462
Utility extensions	90	41,768	17	1,748	21	3,867	10	1,817					6	820

Table 16C.—Number and estimated cost of new construction and rehabilitation projects and campus improvements planned by *private* higher education institutions, first term 1960–61 to first term 1965–66, by primary function and institutional type: Aggregate United States

(Dollars are in thousands)

Functional group and primary function	Universities		Liberal arts		Teachers		Technological		Theological		Other professional		Junior colleges	
	Number of projects	Cost	Number of projects	Cost	Number of projects	Cost	Number of projects	Cost	Number of projects	Cost	Number of projects	Cost	Number of projects	Cost
Total	770	$1,451,934	2,034	$1,178,349	34	$13,085	124	$153,298	229	$65,692	127	$122,691	339	$107,102
Instructional	343	731,288	776	535,440	11	4,465	52	69,586	78	18,794	60	69,644	141	49,825
Demonstration school	2	4,000	10	4,070	1	750	------	------	1	150	------	------	1	200
Fieldhouse	8	10,356	22	16,337	------	------	1	575	2	850	------	------	1	300
Gymnasium	11	23,259	82	40,679	------	------	2	3,250	6	785	4	2,750	26	10,159
Home management	1	250	1	150	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	1	20
Classroom	177	326,675	288	219,721	7	3,580	19	25,695	32	7,702	22	31,972	60	25,374
Library	50	133,086	175	112,603	1	15	9	7,135	30	7,040	10	3,185	24	6,545
Museum	2	3,600	6	1,733	------	------	------	------	------	------	1	25	1	2
Instructional laboratory	54	149,576	157	122,572	1	100	21	32,931	5	2,057	7	5,573	20	6,119
Swimming pool	2	2,592	8	2,480	1	20	------	------	1	50	------	------	4	206
Teaching hospital	24	56,413	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	12	25,064	------	------
Other instructional	12	21,481	27	15,095	------	------	------	------	1	160	4	1,075	3	900
Research	118	232,445	11	5,742	------	------	19	11,265	------	------	10	23,066	------	------
Agriculture	2	4,100	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------
Astronomy	2	2,150	1	250	------	------	1	187	------	------	------	------	------	------
Biological	18	22,473	2	347	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------
Chemistry	8	7,964	2	550	------	------	1	26	------	------	1	2,800	------	------
Mathematics and statistics	7	2,878	2	2,500	------	------	1	129	------	------	------	------	------	------
Physics	13	25,130	1	1,000	------	------	2	4,075	------	------	------	------	------	------
Other physical sciences	10	10,932	1	45	------	------	4	2,056	------	------	------	------	------	------
Social science	2	2,168	1	550	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------
Dentistry	6	10,243	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	1	6,041	------	------
Engineering	8	17,200	1	500	------	------	10	4,792	------	------	------	------	------	------
Medicine	42	127,207	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	8	14,225	------	------
General	69	66,447	196	90,239	3	217	7	6,714	31	9,966	10	2,783	25	7,018
Administration	15	15,674	48	18,383	2	215	1	1,050	7	2,932	------	------	10	1,500
Armory	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------
Auditorium	8	10,480	37	32,650	------	------	------	------	2	550	3	1,760	4	3,550
Chapel	6	4,050	52	22,725	------	------	------	------	15	4,671	1	8	5	870
Extension and experiment station	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------
Faculty club	------	------	5	1,310	------	------	------	------	1	175	------	------	1	100
Garage	6	4,510	3	75	------	------	2	1,800	1	20	------	------	------	------
Hospital (nonteaching)	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------
Maintenance shops	7	4,081	9	1,385	------	------	------	------	------	------	1	50	1	5
Multipurpose	2	2,000	2	1,900	------	------	------	------	1	115	1	200	1	800
Educational office building	5	7,260	4	148	------	------	2	814	------	------	------	------	------	------
Stadium	------	------	3	1,780	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------
Theater	1	900	13	7,118	1	2	1	3,000	------	------	------	------	------	------
Power and heating plant	13	14,307	16	2,544	------	------	------	------	3	1,455	1	500	3	193
Warehouse	------	------	2	66	------	------	1	50	------	------	1	150	------	------
Other general	6	3,185	2	155	------	------	------	------	1	48	2	115	------	------
Residential	158	323,567	729	412,129	16	7,827	26	46,662	93	30,497	33	22,686	126	41,514
Faculty apartments	4	19,573	29	12,045	------	------	------	------	2	4,260	2	128	2	2,075
Faculty and staff houses	2	250	16	5,683	1	400	------	------	2	235	------	------	10	238
Fraternity and sorority houses	5	5,623	10	6,917	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------
Hotel-type accommodations	3	7,009	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------
Married student apartments	23	59,663	20	4,053	------	------	3	5,700	24	9,417	3	2,112	4	108
Men's residence halls	63	126,934	300	168,513	5	1,975	16	30,940	40	9,317	11	6,677	43	12,004
Women's residence halls	43	75,859	315	188,848	10	5,452	5	8,440	20	6,839	10	4,209	60	24,989
President's home	1	100	11	739	------	------	------	------	1	60	------	------	1	45
Residence halls with separate units for men and for women	14	28,556	24	24,751	------	------	------	------	2	300	7	9,560	6	2,055
Other residential	------	------	4	580	------	------	2	1,582	2	69	------	------	------	------
Other auxiliary	51	70,292	259	126,701	3	526	10	16,017	18	4,400	7	1,895	38	8,051
College union	27	53,858	141	86,147	1	300	7	15,711	6	1,435	2	550	18	4,767
Food facility	13	6,234	82	36,344	1	216	2	240	10	2,615	3	1,205	16	3,196
Infirmary	8	8,800	27	3,410	1	10	1	66	2	350	1	130	4	88
Other auxiliary	3	1,400	9	800	------	------	------	------	------	------	1	10	------	------
Campus improvements	31	27,895	63	8,098	1	50	10	3,054	9	2,035	7	2,617	9	694
Land acquisition	12	19,742	23	5,089	------	------	2	2,044	4	1,828	2	2,545	2	300
Landscaping	5	1,859	11	545	1	50	3	492	1	70	1	10	5	363
Roads, walks, parking	9	4,617	17	1,085	------	------	------	------	4	137	2	27	2	31
Utility extensions	5	1,677	12	1,379	------	------	5	518	------	------	2	35	------	------

Table 17.—Number and estimated cost of new construction and rehabilitation projects and campus improvements planned by *public* and *private* higher education institutions, first term 1960–61 to first term 1965–66, by primary function and year of completion: Aggregate United States

(Dollars are in thousands)

Functional group and primary function	Total		1961-62		1962-63		1963-64		1964-65		1965-66		Undated	
	Number	Cost	Number	Cost	Number	Cost	Number	Cost	Number	Cost	Number	Cost	Number	Cost
Total	**7,994**	**$7,524,590**	**987**	**$648,776**	**1,813**	**$1,383,399**	**1,883**	**$1,779,339**	**1,587**	**$1,764,871**	**1,704**	**$1,935,166**	**20**	**$13,039**
Instructional	**3,417**	**3,801,228**	**353**	**263,265**	**671**	**543,582**	**812**	**843,752**	**747**	**1,014,378**	**826**	**1,131,883**	**8**	**4,368**
Demonstration school	56	56,803	4	2,822	16	7,675	12	14,170	8	12,906	16	19,230	------	--------
Fieldhouse	82	107,345	9	7,536	10	16,369	19	23,704	19	23,776	25	35,960	------	--------
Gymnasium	272	220,308	30	16,253	52	32,754	65	56,369	59	40,838	65	73,964	1	130
Home management	26	6,710	4	276	5	1,030	4	970	4	385	9	4,049	------	--------
Classroom	1,588	1,882,274	163	138,980	287	262,351	356	391,527	371	521,623	406	564,629	5	3,164
Library	504	466,591	52	36,020	112	79,455	118	103,496	111	142,555	110	104,191	1	874
Museum	19	12,684	2	475	3	1,657	7	6,877	5	2,480	2	1,195	------	--------
Instructional laboratory	661	784,593	69	52,790	143	111,798	173	198,992	138	207,200	138	213,813	------	--------
Swimming pool	35	12,395	2	432	10	4,683	14	2,258	4	2,267	5	2,755	------	--------
Teaching hospital	73	171,928	7	4,405	11	14,524	15	23,513	12	45,225	28	84,261	------	--------
Other instructional	101	79,597	11	3,276	22	11,286	29	21,876	16	15,123	22	27,836	1	200
Research	**427**	**623,550**	**66**	**60,036**	**97**	**118,844**	**110**	**135,217**	**79**	**167,615**	**73**	**137,643**	**2**	**4,195**
Agriculture	65	41,329	7	2,677	17	6,011	13	5,690	15	9,508	12	15,787	1	1,656
Astronomy	7	3,421	------	--------	1	258	3	913	------	--------	3	2,250	------	--------
Biological	55	54,421	11	6,327	20	19,865	10	8,011	8	12,379	6	7,839	------	--------
Chemistry	23	31.084	6	5,363	2	456	6	10,077	4	8,238	5	6,950	------	--------
Mathematics and statistics	17	11,143	3	928	5	2,483	3	1,453	3	1,029	3	5,250	------	--------
Physics	39	56,870	6	2,220	7	11,344	14	22,005	7	14,251	5	7,050	------	--------
Other physical sciences	37	56,341	7	6,985	9	8,863	9	14,726	6	16,694	6	9,073	------	--------
Social sciences	15	17,020	2	677	4	1,112	2	1,603	6	8,731	1	4,897	------	--------
Dentistry	13	30,984	1	725	------	--------	6	12,293	2	5,925	4	12,041	------	--------
Engineering	50	69,830	12	12,347	13	17,506	10	11,832	5	14,500	9	11,056	1	2,539
Medicine	106	251,107	11	21,787	19	50,946	34	46,564	23	76,360	19	55,450	------	--------
General	**810**	**476,578**	**106**	**44,790**	**183**	**89,694**	**171**	**97,333**	**151**	**91,752**	**194**	**151,024**	**5**	**1,935**
Administration	194	108,217	23	10.801	38	14,241	48	28,651	34	21,739	51	32,605	------	--------
Armory	2	950	------	--------	------	--------	------	--------	1	200	1	750	------	--------
Auditorium	87	86,006	1	900	14	13,884	14	11,583	21	17,410	36	41,909	1	320
Chapel	81	33,484	8	1,992	12	6,111	20	6,996	12	2,893	27	14,202	2	1,290
Extension and experiment station	12	7,892	2	885	5	4,093	------	--------	3	1,824	2	1,090	------	--------
Faculty club	10	1,942	2	185	1	50	3	1,027	2	400	2	280	------	--------
Garage	22	13,096	3	2,460	5	3,535	9	5,051	1	500	3	1,500	1	50
Hospital (nonteaching)	2	1,578	1	528	1	1,050	------	--------	------	--------	------	--------	------	--------
Maintenance shops	88	29,894	13	2,828	21	6,427	15	7,517	20	5,662	19	7,460	------	--------
Multipurpose	16	11,729	2	865	5	3,350	5	3,170	3	3,844	1	500	------	--------
Educational office building	29	24,150	6	1,185	9	6,196	5	4,462	3	1,310	6	10,997	------	--------
Stadium	17	11,486	3	1,384	3	400	1	150	4	1,368	6	8,184	------	--------
Theater	29	21,693	3	252	6	4,771	5	3,298	5	5,300	10	8,072	------	--------
Power and heating plant	139	95,673	28	17,488	37	16,890	33	21,292	24	24,222	16	15,506	1	275
Warehouse	29	7,546	4	2,143	11	1,868	4	561	5	1,444	5	1,530	------	--------
Other general	53	21,192	7	894	15	6,648	9	3,575	13	3,636	9	6,439	------	--------
Residential	**2,138**	**1,986,657**	**290**	**197,037**	**553**	**478,285**	**493**	**539,061**	**386**	**370,989**	**413**	**400,405**	**3**	**880**
Faculty apartments	49	40,901	6	5,556	15	8,121	11	19,099	8	4,570	9	3,555	------	--------
Faculty and staff houses	38	8,182	8	356	11	2,775	9	3,616	5	610	5	825	------	--------
Fraternity and sorority houses	41	27,084	26	8,687	9	11,335	3	3,612	1	500	2	2,950	------	--------
Hotel-type accommodations	6	9,884	1	200	2	5,159	1	1,950	1	75	1	2,500	------	--------
Married student apartments	196	216,466	26	16,466	48	59,184	49	61,464	30	40,834	42	38,318	1	200
Men's residence halls	834	727,531	101	78,179	220	167,211	188	191,092	159	134,342	166	156,707	------	--------
Women's residence halls	797	670,419	96	60,108	204	174,061	188	167,696	155	139,231	153	128,673	1	650
President's home	26	1,809	8	600	8	629	6	355	2	135	1	60	1	30
Residence halls with separate units for men and for women	139	280,254	15	25,631	34	48,510	35	89,546	25	50,692	30	65,875	------	--------
Other residential	12	4,127	3	1,254	2	1,300	3	631	------	--------	4	942	------	--------
Other auxiliary	**709**	**465,172**	**94**	**58,343**	**182**	**124,833**	**178**	**120,618**	**140**	**91,098**	**112**	**68,499**	**2**	**1,661**
College union	350	314,012	38	36,117	80	85,803	90	79,652	77	65,389	64	46,051	1	1,000
Food facility	241	114,955	35	12,318	72	33,209	68	35,337	40	16,474	26	17,617	------	--------
Infirmary	86	28,715	15	8,403	18	2,871	17	4,974	16	7,580	19	4,226	1	661
Other auxiliary	32	7,490	6	1,505	12	2,950	4	775	7	1,655	3	605	------	--------
Campus improvements	**493**	**171,455**	**78**	**25,305**	**127**	**28,161**	**118**	**43,238**	**84**	**29,039**	**86**	**45,712**	------	--------
Land acquisition	142	79,634	30	13,386	34	14,857	30	16,426	17	13,135	31	21,830	------	--------
Landscaping	78	13,075	8	833	18	2,626	19	4,586	16	2,447	17	2,583	------	--------
Roads, walks, parking	105	25,115	14	2,831	25	2,035	27	8,183	21	5,547	18	6,519	------	--------
Utility extensions	168	53,631	26	8,255	50	8,643	42	14,043	30	7,910	20	14,780	------	--------

Table 18A.—Number and estimated cost of new construction and rehabilitation projects and campus improvements planned by *public* and *private* higher education institutions, first term 1960–61 to first term 1965–66, by functional group, region, and year of completion

(Dollars are in thousands)

Functional group and region	Total		1961–62		1962–63		1963–64		1964–65		1965–66		Undated	
	Number	Cost	Number	Cost	Number	Cost	Number	Cost	Number	Cost	Number	Cost	Number	Cost
Total	7,994	$7,524,590	987	$648,776	1,813	$1,383,399	1,883	$1,779,339	1,587	$1,764,871	1,704	$1,935,166	20	$13,039
North Atlantic	1,837	2,070,260	242	184,043	405	370,064	428	503,780	347	454,502	415	557,871	-----	-----
Great Lakes and Plains	2,344	2,382,917	303	204,280	493	383,546	534	540,005	505	647,831	496	602,450	13	4,805
Southeast	1,850	1,192,382	232	94,829	450	248,317	452	291,467	355	244,386	355	306,149	6	7,234
West and Southwest	1,951	1,871,822	210	165,624	465	381,472	465	441,279	375	416,275	435	466,172	1	1,000
Outlying parts	12	7,209	-----	-----	-----	-----	4	2,808	5	1,877	3	2,524	-----	-----
Instructional	3,417	3,801,228	353	263,265	671	543,582	812	843,752	747	1,014,378	826	1,131,883	8	4,368
North Atlantic	784	1,049,019	85	73,714	150	130,083	178	230,949	175	282,634	196	331,639	-----	-----
Great Lakes and Plains	1,004	1,238,605	99	72,698	188	155,570	229	258.037	225	392,442	257	357,593	6	2,265
Southeast	798	609,519	85	41,389	162	94,708	205	129,837	168	133,728	176	207,754	2	2,103
West and Southwest	823	897,656	84	75,464	171	163,221	197	222,146	176	203,952	195	232,873	-----	-----
Outlying parts	8	6,429	-----	-----	-----	-----	3	2,783	3	1,622	2	2,024	-----	-----
Research	427	623,550	66	60,036	97	118,844	110	135,217	79	167,615	73	137,643	2	4,195
North Atlantic	103	176,870	21	15,996	22	51,855	26	44,536	12	31,920	22	32,563	-----	-----
Great Lakes and Plains	124	166,797	23	14,842	23	23,347	28	25,634	32	57,226	18	35,748	-----	-----
Southeast	59	57,191	8	3,718	18	8,589	17	19,631	9	12,610	5	8,448	2	4,195
West and Southwest	141	222,692	14	25,480	34	35,053	39	35,416	26	65,859	28	60,884	-----	-----
Outlying parts	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
General	810	476,528	106	44,790	183	89,694	171	97,333	151	91,752	194	151,024	5	1,935
North Atlantic	176	116,302	23	8,759	38	18,585	39	20,916	17	9,357	59	58,685	-----	-----
Great Lakes and Plains	243	159,723	34	16,640	54	28,034	45	34,046	59	40,660	47	38,683	4	1,660
Southeast	160	62,469	24	7,442	42	9,717	38	15,219	31	15,840	24	13,976	1	275
West and Southwest	231	138,034	25	11,949	49	33,358	49	27,152	44	25,895	64	39,680	-----	-----
Outlying parts	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Residential	2,138	1,986,657	290	197,037	553	478,285	493	539,061	386	370,989	413	400,405	3	880
North Atlantic	508	557,146	74	60,890	122	118,776	120	170,075	99	106,973	93	100,432	-----	-----
Great Lakes and Plains	641	633,779	87	69,750	152	132,788	154	172,763	118	114,144	127	143,454	3	880
Southeast	553	352,394	83	36,292	152	110,933	118	85,942	93	61,097	107	58,130	-----	-----
West and Southwest	435	443,158	46	30,105	127	115,788	101	110,281	75	88,595	86	98,389	-----	-----
Outlying parts	1	180	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	1	180	-----	-----	-----	-----
Other auxiliary	709	465,172	94	58,343	182	124,833	179	120,738	140	91,098	112	68,499	2	1,661
North Atlantic	182	146,798	22	21,151	48	46,850	46	29,515	32	19,934	34	29,348	-----	-----
Great Lakes and Plains	183	121,656	32	14,511	42	34,023	46	25,004	41	32,239	22	15,879	-----	-----
Southeast	181	87,850	18	3,626	50	20,647	47	36,050	37	17,270	28	9,596	1	661
West and Southwest	162	108,793	22	19,055	42	23,313	40	30,169	29	21,580	28	13,676	1	1,000
Outlying parts	1	75	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	1	75	-----	-----	-----	-----
Campus improvements	493	171,455	78	25,305	127	28,161	118	43,238	84	29,039	86	45,712	-----	-----
North Atlantic	84	24,125	17	3,533	25	3,915	19	7,789	12	3,684	11	5,204	-----	-----
Great Lakes and Plains	149	62,357	28	15,839	34	9,784	32	14,521	30	11,120	25	11,093	-----	-----
Southeast	99	22,959	14	2,362	26	3,723	27	4,788	17	3,841	15	8,245	-----	-----
West and Southwest	159	61,489	19	3,571	42	10,739	39	16,115	25	10,394	34	20,670	-----	-----
Outlying parts	2	525	-----	-----	-----	-----	1	25	-----	-----	1	500	-----	-----

Table 18B.—Number and estimated cost of new construction and rehabilitation projects and campus improvements planned by *public* higher education institutions, first term 1960–61 to first term 1965–66, by functional group, region, and year of completion

(Dollars are in thousands)

Functional group and region	Total		1961–62		1962–63		1963–64		1964–65		1965–66		Undated	
	Number	Cost	Number	Cost	Number	Cost	Number	Cost	Number	Cost	Number	Cost	Number	Cost
Total	4,337	$4,432,439	476	$377,936	982	$770,864	1,065	$1,040,452	914	$1,132,178	888	$1,102,350	12	$8,659
North Atlantic	615	633,265	50	43,462	104	95,024	176	159,524	129	139,996	156	195,259	-----	-----
Great Lakes and Plains	1,233	1,557,167	158	131,660	262	221,735	266	342,169	287	473,144	255	388,034	5	425
Southeast	1,096	772,223	133	65,534	294	174,671	290	205,638	216	165,913	157	153,233	6	7,234
West and Southwest	1,381	1,462,575	135	137,280	322	279,434	329	330,313	277	351,248	317	363,300	1	1,000
Outlying parts	12	7,209	-----	-----	-----	-----	4	2,808	5	1,877	3	2,524	-----	-----
Instructional	1,956	2,322,186	191	156,006	396	342,198	474	510,207	451	676,536	440	634,991	4	2,248
North Atlantic	265	335,980	19	16,588	44	39,945	74	81,238	63	93,574	65	104,635	-----	-----
Great Lakes and Plains	583	867,749	56	44,161	115	96,054	118	161,946	144	308,618	148	256,825	2	145
Southeast	501	381,577	55	30,095	109	66,168	138	93,395	113	91,660	84	98,156	2	2,103
West and Southwest	599	730,451	61	65,162	128	140,031	141	170,845	128	181,062	141	173,351	-----	-----
Outlying parts	8	6,429	-----	-----	-----	-----	3	2,783	3	1,622	2	2,024	-----	-----
Research	269	351,032	37	36,721	61	50,044	69	73,195	57	107,121	43	79,756	2	4,195
North Atlantic	26	37,222	3	272	5	14,832	6	5,333	4	3,680	8	13,105	-----	-----
Great Lakes and Plains	86	94,264	18	8,246	14	8,371	22	30,481	24	40,047	8	7,119	-----	-----
Southeast	43	38,380	5	3,273	16	7,333	10	11,121	7	5,260	3	7,198	2	4,195
West and Southwest	114	181,166	11	24,930	26	19,508	31	26,260	22	58,134	24	52,334	-----	-----
Outlying parts	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
General	469	293,144	52	26,396	113	58,558	96	58,789	101	66,157	105	82,919	2	325
North Atlantic	66	41,378	5	1,523	11	6,725	21	8,570	9	4,957	20	19,603	-----	-----
Great Lakes and Plains	140	103,525	23	14,582	34	18,533	20	18,858	39	28,957	23	22,545	1	50
Southeast	91	37,728	12	3,962	32	6,626	18	9,354	18	10,745	10	6,766	1	275
West and Southwest	172	110,513	12	6,329	36	26,674	37	22,007	35	21,498	52	34,005	-----	-----
Outlying parts	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Residential	958	1,101,895	115	112,203	243	249,454	234	292,839	177	208,323	187	238,846	2	230
North Atlantic	149	158,708	14	19,526	23	25,845	42	43,305	34	31,263	36	38,769	-----	-----
Great Lakes and Plains	255	393,706	32	45,573	56	74,528	66	110,229	42	70,338	57	92,808	2	230
Southeast	301	242,395	47	25,522	90	77,133	70	60,998	52	44,377	42	34,365	-----	-----
West and Southwest	252	306,906	22	21,582	74	71,948	56	78,307	48	62,165	52	72,904	-----	-----
Outlying parts	1	180	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	1	180	-----	-----	-----	-----
Other auxiliary	322	237,170	27	25,149	76	51,094	100	74,760	66	52,046	51	32,460	2	1,661
North Atlantic	67	46,221	6	3,804	9	5,221	20	16,810	11	5,223	21	15,163	-----	-----
Great Lakes and Plains	66	56,236	6	4,147	20	19,556	21	12,970	17	17,563	2	2,000	-----	-----
Southeast	89	57,491	3	825	29	15,043	31	27,266	15	10,320	10	3,376	1	661
West and Southwest	99	77,147	12	16,373	18	11,274	28	17,714	22	18,865	18	11,921	1	1,000
Outlying parts	1	75	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	1	75	-----	-----	-----	-----
Campus improvements	363	127,012	54	21,461	93	19,516	92	30,662	62	21,995	62	33,378	-----	-----
North Atlantic	42	13,756	3	1,749	12	2,456	13	4,268	8	1,299	6	3,984	-----	-----
Great Lakes and Plains	103	41,687	23	14,951	23	4,693	19	7,685	21	7,621	17	6,737	-----	-----
Southeast	71	14,652	11	1,857	18	2,368	23	3,504	11	3,551	8	3,372	-----	-----
West and Southwest	145	56,392	17	2,904	40	9,999	36	15,180	22	9,524	30	18,785	-----	-----
Outlying parts	2	525	-----	-----	-----	-----	1	25	-----	-----	1	500	-----	-----

Table 18C.—Number and estimated cost of new construction and rehabilitation projects and campus improvements planned by *private* higher education institutions, first term 1960–61 to first term 1965–66, by functional group, region, and year of completion

(Dollars are in thousands)

Functional group and region	Total		1961–62		1962–63		1963–64		1964–65		1965–66		Undated	
	Number	Cost	Number	Cost	Number	Cost	Number	Cost	Number	Cost	Number	Cost	Number	Cost
Total	**3,657**	**$3,092,151**	**511**	**$270,840**	**831**	**$612,535**	**818**	**$738,887**	**673**	**$632,693**	**816**	**$832,816**	**8**	**$4,380**
North Atlantic	1,222	1,436,995	192	140,581	301	275,040	252	344,256	218	314,506	259	363,612	------	------
Great Lakes and Plains	1,111	825,750	145	72,620	231	161,811	268	197,836	218	174,687	241	214,416	8	4,380
Southeast	754	420,159	99	29,295	156	73,646	162	85,829	139	78,473	198	152,916	------	------
West and Southwest	570	409,247	75	28,344	143	102,038	136	110,966	98	65,027	118	102,872	------	------
Outlying parts	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------
Instructional	**1,461**	**1,479,142**	**162**	**107,259**	**275**	**201,384**	**338**	**333,545**	**296**	**337,842**	**386**	**496,892**	**4**	**2,120**
North Atlantic	519	713,039	66	57,126	106	90,138	104	149,711	112	189,060	131	227,004	------	------
Great Lakes and Plains	421	370,856	43	28,537	73	59,516	111	96,091	81	83,824	109	100,768	4	2,120
Southeast	297	227,942	30	11,294	53	28,540	67	36,442	55	42,068	92	109,598	------	------
West and Southwest	224	167,205	23	10,302	43	23,190	56	51,301	48	22,890	54	59,522	------	------
Ovtlying parts	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------
Research	**158**	**272,518**	**29**	**23,315**	**36**	**68,800**	**41**	**62,022**	**22**	**60,494**	**30**	**57,887**	------	------
North Atlantic	77	139,648	18	15,724	17	37,023	20	39,203	8	28,240	14	19,458	------	------
Great Lakes and Plains	38	72,533	5	6,596	9	14,976	6	5,153	8	17,179	10	28,629	------	------
Southeast	16	18,811	3	445	2	1,256	7	8,510	2	7,350	2	1,250	------	------
West and Southwest	27	41,526	3	550	8	15,545	8	9,156	4	7,725	4	8,550	------	------
Outlying parts	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------
General	**341**	**183,384**	**54**	**18,394**	**70**	**31,136**	**75**	**38,544**	**50**	**25,595**	**89**	**68,105**	**3**	**1,610**
North Atlantic	110	74,924	18	7,236	27	11,860	18	12,346	8	4,400	39	39,082	------	------
Great Lakes & Plains	103	56,198	11	2,058	20	9,501	25	15,188	20	11,703	24	16,138	3	1,610
Southeast	69	24,741	12	3,480	10	3,091	20	5,865	13	5,095	14	7,210	------	------
West and Southwest	59	27,521	13	5,620	13	6,684	12	5,145	9	4,397	12	5,675	------	------
Outlying parts	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------
Residential	**1,180**	**884,762**	**175**	**84,834**	**310**	**228,831**	**259**	**246,122**	**209**	**162,666**	**226**	**161,559**	**1**	**650**
North Atlantic	359	398,438	60	41,364	99	92,931	78	126,770	65	75,710	57	61,663	------	------
Great Lakes and Plains	386	240,073	55	24,177	96	58,260	88	62,534	76	43,806	70	50,646	1	650
Southeast	252	109,999	36	10,770	62	33,800	48	24,944	41	16,720	65	23,765	------	------
West and Southwest	183	136,252	24	8,523	53	43,840	45	31,974	27	26,430	34	25,485	------	------
Outlying parts	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------
Other auxiliary	**387**	**228,002**	**67**	**33,194**	**106**	**73,739**	**79**	**45,978**	**74**	**39,052**	**61**	**36,039**	------	------
North Atlantic	115	100,577	16	17,347	39	41,629	26	12,705	21	14,711	13	14,185	------	------
Great Lakes and Plains	117	65,420	26	10,364	22	14,467	25	12,034	24	14,676	20	13,879	------	------
Southeast	92	30,359	15	2,801	21	5,604	16	8,784	22	6,950	18	6,220	------	------
West and Southwest	63	31,646	10	2,682	24	12,039	12	12,455	7	2,715	10	1,755	------	------
Outlying parts	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------
Campus improvements	**130**	**44,443**	**24**	**3,844**	**34**	**8,645**	**26**	**12,576**	**22**	**7,044**	**24**	**12,334**	------	------
North Atlantic	42	10,369	14	1,784	13	1,459	6	3,521	4	2,385	5	1,220	------	------
Great Lakes and Plains	46	20,670	5	888	11	5,091	13	6,836	9	3,499	8	4,356	------	------
Southeast	28	8,307	3	505	8	1,355	4	1,284	6	290	7	4,873	------	------
West and Southwest	14	5,097	2	667	2	740	3	935	3	870	4	1,885	------	------
Outlying parts	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------

Table 19.—Number, estimated cost, and percentage distribution of new construction and rehabilitation projects and campus improvements planned by *public* and *private* higher education institutions, first term 1960–61 to first term 1965–66, by stage of planning and year of completion: Aggregate United States

(Dollars are in thousands)

Projects	Total	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Stage 4	Stage 5
Total, all years:						
Number	*7,800	1,477	1,166	1,292	1,902	1,963
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Cost	$7,373,714	$1,423,029	$1,120,061	$1,289,631	$1,826,488	$1,714,505
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1961–62:						
Number	964	807	87	37	24	9
Percent	12.3	54.6	7.5	2.9	1.3	0.5
Cost	$636,620	$546,650	$20,760	$42,208	$22,698	$4,304
Percent	8.6	38.4	1.9	3.3	1.3	0.3
1962–63:						
Number	1,778	590	538	271	240	139
Percent	22.8	39.9	46.1	21.0	12.6	7.1
Cost	$1,365,963	$721,354	$320,705	$182,507	$92,831	$48,566
Percent	18.5	50.7	28.6	14.2	5.1	2.8
1963–64:						
Number	1,846	63	384	435	552	412
Percent	23.7	4.3	32.9	33.7	29.0	21.0
Cost	$1,763,013	$130,260	$490,179	$403,017	$466,390	$273,167
Percent	23.9	9.2	43.8	31.2	25.5	15.9
1964–65:						
Number	1,551	8	106	303	525	609
Percent	19.9	0.6	9.1	23.4	27.6	31.0
Cost	$1,731,126	$7,400	$226,365	$355,720	$605,274	$536,367
Percent	23.5	0.5	20.2	27.6	33.1	31.3
1965–66:						
Number	1,661	9	51	246	561	794
Percent	21.3	0.6	4.4	19.0	29.5	40.4
Cost	$1,876,992	$17,365	$62,052	$306,179	$639,295	$852,101
Percent	25.5	1.2	5.5	23.7	35.0	49.7

*This table does not include projects on which either the stage of planning or the year of completion, or both, were not known.

Stage 1—Construction in progress.
Stage 2—Plans approved by the board and financing arranged.
Stage 3—Plans approved by the board but financing not arranged.
Stage 4—Project, but not plans, approved by the board.
Stage 5—Need recognized and project conceived but not approved by the board.

Table 20.—Number and estimated cost of new construction and rehabilitation projects and campus improvements planned by higher education institutions, first term 1960–61 to first term 1965–66, by stage of planning, control, and institutional type: Aggregate United States

(Dollars are in thousands)

Type of institution and control	Total		Estimated cost					
	Number	Estimated cost	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Stage 4	Stage 5	Stage not reported
Public and private	**7,994**	**$7,524,590**	**$1,423,029**	**$1,120,061**	**$1,289,711**	**$1,826,778**	**$1,727,044**	**$137,967**
Universities	2,690	4,045,803	786,962	577,032	749,434	980,121	875,435	76,819
Liberal arts	2,656	1,720,296	312,928	208,864	308,464	470,316	394,996	24,728
Teachers	1,099	817,583	148,412	183,485	109,252	170,001	197,779	8,654
Technological	229	254,148	54,029	44,138	35,479	27,089	85,113	8,300
Theological	229	65,692	13,275	7,107	14,950	12,167	13,576	4,617
Other professional	143	135,384	9,585	15,255	29,447	58,494	21,458	1,145
Junior colleges	948	485,684	97,838	84,180	42,685	108,590	138,687	13,704
Public	**4,337**	**4,432,439**	**815,352**	**743,276**	**883,576**	**944,362**	**951,158**	**94,715**
Universities	1,920	2,593,869	455,972	403,300	600,847	566,533	496,798	70,419
Liberal arts	622	541,947	100,097	70,493	129,646	112,947	124,701	4,063
Teachers	1,065	804,498	145,514	183,425	107,515	169,351	190,039	8,654
Technological	105	100,850	28,785	18,058	11,721	12,749	29,537	----------
Theological	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------
Other professional	16	12,693	1,760	563	4,222	5,648	500	----------
Junior colleges	609	378,582	83,224	67,437	29,625	77,134	109,583	11,579
Private	**3,657**	**3,092,151**	**607,677**	**376,785**	**406,135**	**882,416**	**775,886**	**43,252**
Universities	770	1,451,934	330,990	173,732	148,587	413,588	378,637	6,400
Liberal arts	2,034	1,178,349	212,831	138,371	178,818	357,369	270,295	20,665
Teachers	34	13,085	2,898	60	1,737	650	7,740	----------
Technological	124	153,298	25,244	26,080	23,758	14,340	55,576	8,300
Theological	229	65,692	13,275	7,107	14,950	12,167	13,576	4,617
Other professional	127	122,691	7,825	14,692	25,225	52,846	20,958	1,145
Junior colleges	339	107,102	14,614	16,743	13,060	31,456	29,104	2,125

Stage 1—Construction in progress.
Stage 2—Plans approved by the board and financing arranged.
Stage 3—Plans approved by the board but financing not arranged.
Stage 4—Project, but not plans, approved by the board.
Stage 5—Need recognized and project conceived but not approved by the board.

Table 21.—Estimated cost and percentage distribution of new construction and rehabilitation projects and campus improvements planned by higher education institutions, first term 1960–61 to first term 1965–66, by stage of planning, region, and control

(Dollars are in thousands)

Control and region	Total		Stage 1		Stage 2		Stage 3		Stage 4		Stage 5		Stage not reported	
	Cost	Percent	Cost	Percent	Cost	Percent	Cost	Percent	Cost	Percent	Cost	Percent	Cost	Percent
Public and private	**$7,524,590**	**100.0**	**$1,423,029**	**18.9**	**$1,120,061**	**14.9**	**$1,289,711**	**17.1**	**$1,826,778**	**24.3**	**$1,727,044**	**23.0**	**$137,967**	**1.8**
North Atlantic	2,070,260	100.0	398,667	19.3	423,592	20.5	230,518	11.1	571,959	27.6	427,318	20.6	18,206	.9
Great Lakes and Plains	2,382,917	100.0	474,302	19.9	256,423	10.8	343,335	14.4	619,440	26.0	606,582	25.4	82,835	3.5
Southeast	1,192,382	100.0	210,545	17.7	177,425	14.9	167,270	14.0	281,228	23.6	343,908	28.8	12,006	1.0
West and Southwest	1,871,822	100.0	339,015	18.1	260,338	13.9	546,842	29.2	352,451	18.8	348,256	18.6	24,920	1.4
Outlying parts	7,209	100.0	500	6.9	2,283	31.7	1,746	24.2	1,700	23.6	980	13.6	----------	-----
Public	**4,432,439**	**100.0**	**815,352**	**18.4**	**743,276**	**16.8**	**883,576**	**19.9**	**944,362**	**21.3**	**951,158**	**21.5**	**94,715**	**2.1**
North Atlantic	633,265	100.0	94,759	15.0	216,820	34.2	74,227	11.7	129,348	20.4	110,585	17.5	7,526	1.2
Great Lakes and Plains	1,557,167	100.0	310,380	19.9	190,484	12.2	209,667	13.5	415,675	26.7	367,442	23.6	63,519	4.1
Southeast	772,223	100.0	138,258	17.9	131,915	17.1	119,312	15.5	158,162	20.5	215,481	27.9	9,095	1.1
West and Southwest	1,462,575	100.0	271,455	18.6	201,774	13.8	478,624	32.7	239,477	16.4	256,670	17.5	14,575	1.0
Outlying parts	7,209	100.0	500	6.9	2,283	31.7	1,746	24.2	1,700	23.6	980	13.6	----------	-----
Private	**3,092,151**	**100.0**	**607,677**	**19.7**	**376,785**	**12.2**	**406,135**	**13.1**	**882,416**	**28.5**	**775,886**	**25.1**	**43,252**	**1.4**
North Atlantic	1,436,995	100.0	303,908	21.2	206,772	14.4	156,291	10.9	442,611	30.8	316,733	22.0	10,680	.7
Great Lakes and Plains	825,750	100.0	163,922	19.9	65,939	8.0	133,668	16.2	203,765	24.7	239,140	28.9	19,316	2.3
Southeast	420,159	100.0	72,287	17.2	45,510	10.8	47,958	11.4	123,066	29.3	128,427	30.6	2,911	.7
West and Southwest	409,247	100.0	67,560	16.5	58,564	14.3	68,218	16.7	112,974	27.6	91,586	22.4	10,345	2.5
Outlying parts	----------	-----	----------	-----	----------	-----	----------	-----	----------	-----	----------	-----	----------	-----

Stage 1—Construction in progress.
Stage 2—Plans approved by the board and financing arranged.
Stage 3—Plans approved by the board but financing not arranged.
Stage 4—Project, but not plans, approved by the board.
Stage 5—Need recognized and project conceived but not approved by the board.

CHAPTER V

Sources of Construction Funds

IN THE CASE of most institutional planning for additional facilities, the probability of securing the necessary funds is a critical issue. Often the raising of the money is the most arduous phase of the planning. Administrators have usually had to cultivate every prospective area of support and then go back for more. Writers in the field of educational fundraising have characterized the task as a "selling job." A public institution must sell its assessment of the need to the people who will be taxed to pay the bill and to their representatives. A private institution must appeal to its alumni, friends, denomination, and to foundations. This chapter will not attempt to instruct any administrator in the art of salesmanship, but it may indicate by percentage distribution what sources are expected to provide capital funds for higher education facilities for the near future.

Tables 22A, 22B, and 22C (total, public, and private) show by functional group the sources from which the responding institutions expected to derive the funds needed to construct the facilities they planned to build between 1960–61 and 1965–66. Tables 23A and 23B analyze the sources (for public and private institutions respectively) of anticipated funds by State and region. (Tables further refining the sources for each State by functional group are on file at the Office of Education.) Since there is great diversity between the source patterns for public institutions and for private institutions, not much significance for any one educational administrator would be afforded by an analysis here of the sources for construction funds of public and private institutions combined, as shown in table 22A.

In these tables the 18 conventional sources have been divided into five general groups: (1) Government appropriations, (2) direct tax levy, (3) general obligation bonds, (4) revenue bonds, and (5) other sources. When facilities are grouped by function for source analysis—(1) instructional, (2) research, (3) general, (4) residential, (5) other auxiliary, and (6) campus improvements—a dichotomy other than that between public and private is observed: those which tend to be self-liquidating (4 and 5) such as dormitories, food service facilities, and college unions, and the others (1, 2, 3, and 6) which tend not to be revenue-producing, such as instructional classrooms and laboratories, libraries, and heating plants. In this context, the contrast is most marked between public and private institutions as to principal sources for funds in functional groups 1, 2, 3, and 6. Public institutions tend to derive funds for constructing these facilities from government appropriations, tax levies, and general obligation bonds, while private institutions tend to rely upon gifts and grants. However, for revenue-producing facilities (functional groups 4 and 5), both public and private institutions derive funds predominantly from revenue bonds.

The necessity for using source designations applicable to both public and private institutions results in tables with high amounts in governmental source categories for public institutions but almost negligible amounts in these categories for private institutions, and conversely with high amounts in "other" categories, principally gifts and grants, for private institutions and much smaller amounts for public institutions.

The distribution among the sources of funds by percent is shown in tables Z and AA and figure 8.

Table Z.—Percentage distribution of fund sources for planned 1961–65 expenditures of *public* higher education institutions, by functional group of facilities: Aggregate United States

(L=less than 0.05 percent)

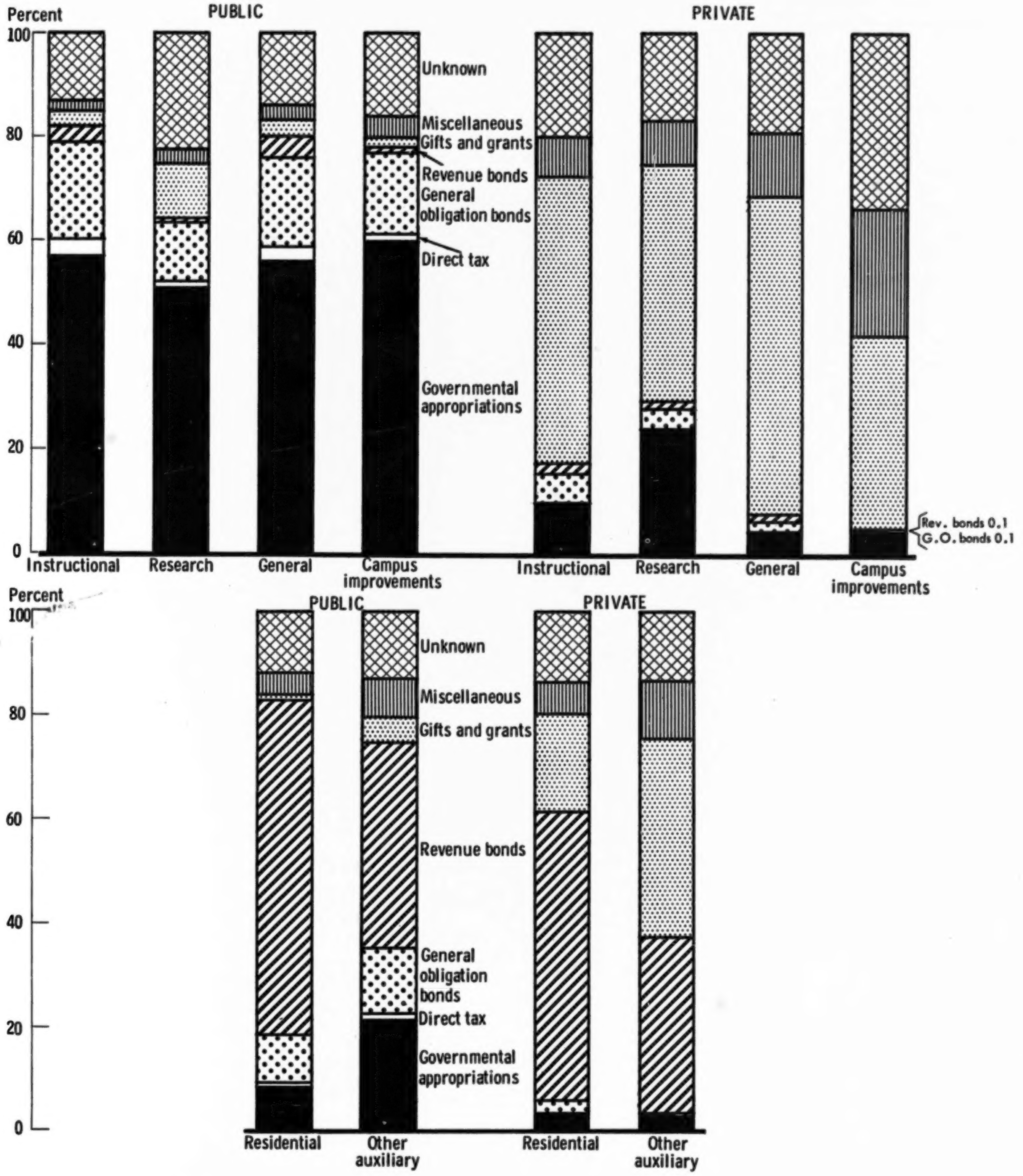
Source	All functions combined	Instructional	Research	General	Residential	Other auxiliary	Campus improvements
All sources	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Government appropriations	42.8	57.3	51.3	56.5	8.6	20.7	60.0
State government	39.4	54.0	38.2	54.6	7.2	18.9	58.1
Local government	.9	1.3	.0	1.0	L	1.0	1.9
Federal government	2.5	2.0	13.1	.9	1.4	.8	L
Direct tax levy	2.0	3.1	.4	2.2	.4	1.5	.9
State government	.7	.8	.4	1.4	.3	.7	.1
Local government	1.3	2.3	L	.8	.1	.8	.8
General obligation bonds	15.4	18.6	11.9	17.6	9.4	12.6	16.1
Local government	3.3	5.2	3.5	2.8	.1	1.9	1.6
State government	8.8	10.7	7.2	10.0	4.9	6.5	12.6
State authority	1.8	1.5	0	2.6	2.7	1.9	1.6
Institutional	1.5	1.2	1.2	2.2	1.7	2.3	.3
Revenue bonds	20.2	3.4	.1	3.7	64.6	39.9	1.3
HHFA	13.7	.2	0	1.1	48.9	25.5	.6
Other than HHFA	6.5	3.2	.1	2.6	15.7	14.4	.7
Other sources	19.6	17.6	36.3	20.0	17.0	25.3	21.7
Gifts and grants	2.9	2.4	11.0	3.4	.9	4.8	.5
Current funds	1.1	1.0	1.2	1.6	.6	3.6	3.4
Investment of or borrowed from endowment funds	.2	L	1.1	.2	.1	L	.5
Investment of or borrowed from other college funds	.4	.3	.1	.3	.5	.7	.1
Borrowed from private or commercial sources	1.1	.4	0	.8	2.8	2.6	0
Source unknown	13.8	13.3	22.6	13.7	12.0	13.2	15.9
Other	.1	.2	.3	0	.1	.4	1.3

Table AA.—Percentage distribution of fund sources for planned 1961–65 expenditures of *private* higher education institutions, by functional group of facilities: Aggregate United States

(L=less than 0.05 percent)

Source	All functions combined	Instructional	Research	General	Residential	Other auxiliary	Campus improvements
All sources	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Government appropriations	8.0	9.5	23.7	3.8	3.1	2.6	4.3
State government	1.7	2.8	1.5	2.2	.1	.5	.9
Local government	L	L	0	0	0	0	L
Federal government	6.3	6.7	22.2	1.6	3.0	2.1	3.4
Direct tax levy	L	L	0	0	0	0	0
State government	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Local government	L	L	0	0	0	0	0
General obligation bonds	4.0	5.9	4.0	2.5	2.6	.4	.1
Local government	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
State government	1.1	.8	1.5	0	2.2	0	0
State authority	2.5	4.8	.8	2.2	.1	.1	0
Institutional	.4	.3	1.7	.3	.3	.3	.1
Revenue bonds	19.5	1.6	1.4	1.1	55.8	34.3	.1
HHFA	18.5	1.1	0	.6	54.2	33.7	.1
Other than HHFA	1.0	.6	1.4	.5	1.6	.6	0
Other sources	68.5	83.0	70.9	92.6	38.5	62.7	95.5
Gifts and grants	42.8	55.2	45.5	61.1	18.9	38.4	37.1
Current funds	2.4	2.0	1.7	5.4	1.4	5.3	8.9
Investment of or borrowed from endowment funds	1.2	1.1	2.0	.7	1.3	1.3	1.5
Investment of or borrowed from other college funds	1.1	.9	2.6	1.2	.7	1.5	2.0
Borrowed from private or commercial sources	3.0	3.2	1.2	4.8	2.7	2.6	10.9
Source unknown	17.6	20.1	17.1	19.3	13.5	13.4	33.7
Other	.4	.5	.8	.1	L	.2	1.4

Figure 8.—Anticipated sources of construction funds, by control and functional group.



Public Institutions

For funds with which to provide instructional, research, and general facilities and campus improvements, the public institutions were looking to the governmental agency at the appropriate level, either through appropriations, direct tax levies, or general obligation bonds. These sources combined were expected to provide 79 percent of the funds for instructional facilities, 64 percent for research facilities, 76 percent for general facilities, and 77 percent for campus improvements. The only significant deviation from the general State and local support pattern among these four groups was in research facilities, where Federal sources were expected to provide 13 percent.

Public institutions were expecting revenue bonds to provide 65 percent of the funds for residential facilities (including 49 percent from the Housing and Home Finance Agency—HHFA) and to provide 40 percent of the funds for other auxiliary facilities, of which about two-thirds were college unions (26 percent from HHFA).

It may be a matter of some surprise that in public institutions the source of funds was not known for nearly 14 percent of the planned construction, nearly 23 percent in the case of research facilities.

Private Institutions

Private institutions expected revenue bonds to finance 56 percent of their residential facilities and 34 percent of their other auxiliary facilities.

In a few States a significant amount of capital financial support for private institutions is derived from public sources. However, in general, private institutions look to gifts and grants to provide a large share of the funds for instructional, research, and general facilities and for campus improvements. In this survey gifts and grants were expected to provide 55 percent, 46 percent, 61 percent, and 37 percent, respectively, for these purposes. Other specified sources were individually negligible except for research facilities, for which Federal Government sources were expected to supply 22 percent. Attention is called to the large proportion (20 percent) of instructional facilities for which a source was not known.

The figure of 7 percent under instructional facilities representing Federal appropriations may have been an expression of hope for a program of matching Federal grants for college academic facilities which was proposed in some of the bills offered in the 87th Congress.

One does not ordinarily expect to find governmental agencies listed among the significant sources of funds for constructing facilities in private institutions. Revealed in this and other studies, however, are several instances wherein governmental sources are expected to supply a significant portion of the estimated cost in private as well as public institutions. In the Federal category, certain agencies are active in providing limited types of facilities, mostly research. Among these agencies are the Atomic Energy Commission, the Department of Defense, the National Institutes of Health, the National Science Foundation, and others. In addition, some of the State and local governments provide facilities in private institutions or contribute toward them.

Among the States anticipating a significant segment of Federal support for constructing facilities in private institutions were: Florida, 24 percent; Louisiana, 24 percent; Missouri, 25 percent; New York, 5 percent; Pennsylvania, 7 percent; South Carolina, 5 percent; Tennessee, 10 percent; Texas, 9 percent; and Wisconsin, 6 percent. The District of Columbia reported a figure of 40 percent due to anticipation of continued Federal support for Howard University and Gallaudet College.

The States reported as anticipating State governmental sources of support for construction of facilities in private institutions include New York, 4 percent, and Pennsylvania, 6 percent.

Expectations vs. Experience

For an index as to how closely the pattern of anticipated sources of funds reported for this study matches actual experience in at least one recent year, a comparison for the fiscal year 1958–59 is available in an Office of Education publication.[1] For combined instructional, research, and general facilities for public institutions as reported by respondents in that study, funds were derived from appropriations, tax levies, and general obligation bonds to the extent of 86 percent, as compared to the 77 percent anticipated for 1961–65. Most of the reciprocal difference is accounted for by the 11-percent figures under research facilities expected to be derived from gifts and grants as reported in the current survey vs. 4 percent from gifts and grants for all three functions in 1958–59.

With regard to private institutions' sources anticipated in 1961 and actual 1958–59 experience, 61 percent of the total amount for instructional, research, and general facilities in 1958–59 was realized from gifts and grants, whereas in this study 54 percent was expected to come from gifts and grants.

Another striking variation is observed on comparing the anticipated source distribution in this study with the sources reported in 1957 in Part 2 of the Facilities Survey as expected to supply capital funds for construction planned to be completed between 1956 and 1970. At that time less than 3 percent of the sources for the estimated cost were shown as "uncertain" in public institutions, whereas in this study the "unknown" category carries nearly 14 percent of the total. In private institutions 9 percent was reported as uncertain in 1957, as against 18 percent wherein the source was unknown in this study. This disparity is more striking in that the earlier study projected the planning 15 years ahead, whereas this one is for 5 years only.

Among public institutions of a few States there appeared to be a high degree of uncertainty of sources for construction funds, as indicated by the high percentage of estimated costs for which "source unknown" was reported. These States were: Alaska, 47 percent; Arkansas, 40 percent; California, 35 percent; Idaho, 31 percent; Kansas, 35 percent; and New Jersey, 29 percent. Puerto Rico reported 53 percent of estimated costs under "source unknown."

Among private institutions the list of States with a high degree of uncertainty as to sources of funds is entirely different: Georgia, 53 percent; Illinois, 33 percent; Minnesota, 26 percent; Mississippi, 38 percent; North Carolina, 48 percent; Rhode Island, 34 percent; Tennessee, 37 percent; and Vermont, 36 percent.

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[1] W. Robert Bokelman and Leslie F. Robbins, *Progress in the Construction of Higher Education Facilities, 1951–59*, Washington: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Office of Education, Circular No. 665.

Table 22A.—Estimated cost of new construction and rehabilitation projects and campus improvements planned by *public* and *private* higher education institutions, first term 1960–61 to first term 1965–66, by functional group and source of funds: Aggregate United States

(Dollars are in thousands)

Source of funds	All types	Instructional	Research	General	Residential	Other auxiliary	Campus improvements
Total	$7,524,590	$3,801,228	$623,550	$476,528	$1,986,657	$465,172	$171,455
Appropriations	2,144,485	1,471,797	244,567	172,440	122,378	55,124	78,179
State government	1,797,538	1,295,131	138,022	164,086	80,086	46,040	74,173
Local government	37,840	29,907	---	2,847	303	2,320	2,463
Federal government	309,107	146,759	106,545	5,507	41,989	6,764	1,543
Direct tax levy	89,707	72,567	1,345	6,399	4,710	3,524	1,162
State government	30,874	19,694	1,280	4,160	3,934	1,681	125
Local government	58,833	52,873	65	2,239	776	1,843	1,037
General obligation bonds	804,882	519,232	52,516	56,348	125,497	30,774	20,515
Local government	148,054	119,801	12,300	8,184	1,162	4,514	2,093
State government	423,435	260,158	29,399	29,168	73,284	15,401	16,025
State authority	158,127	107,205	2,118	11,724	30,317	4,716	2,047
Institutional	75,266	32,068	8,699	7,272	20,734	6,143	350
Revenue bonds	1,499,188	101,470	4,499	12,895	1,205,961	172,729	1,634
Other than HHFA	319,477	81,689	4,499	8,582	188,249	35,594	864
HHFA	1,179,711	19,781	---	4,313	1,017,712	137,135	770
Other sources	2,986,328	1,636,162	320,623	228,446	528,111	203,021	69,965
Gifts and grants	1,449,171	871,687	162,519	122,099	176,955	98,833	17,078
Current funds	123,245	51,505	9,014	14,623	19,110	20,718	8,275
Endowment funds	45,149	17,496	9,206	1,934	12,253	2,981	1,279
Other college funds	49,430	20,626	7,350	3,084	12,296	5,147	927
Private lenders	142,520	56,167	3,300	11,047	54,978	12,196	4,832
Source not yet known	1,157,296	607,180	125,791	75,509	251,824	61,737	35,255
Other	19,517	11,501	3,443	150	695	1,409	2,319

Table 22B.—Estimated cost of new construction and rehabilitation projects and campus improvements planned by *public* higher education institutions, first term 1960–61 to first term 1965–66, by functional group and source of funds: Aggregate United States

(Dollars are in thousands)

Source of funds	All types	Instructional	Research	General	Residential	Other auxiliary	Campus improvements
Total	$4,432,439	$2,322,186	$351,032	$293,144	$1,101,895	$237,170	$127,012
Appropriations	1,897,673	1,331,257	180,102	165,556	95,285	49,221	76,252
State government	1,746,110	1,253,728	133,977	160,151	79,586	44,895	73,773
Local government	37,820	29,890	---	2,847	303	2,320	2,460
Federal government	113,743	47,639	46,125	2,558	15,396	2,006	19
Direct tax levy	89,307	72,167	1,345	6,399	4,710	3,524	1,162
State government	30,874	19,694	1,280	4,160	3,934	1,681	125
Local government	58,433	52,473	65	2,239	776	1,843	1,037
General obligation bonds	679,700	432,968	41,698	51,690	102,907	29,972	20,465
Local government	148,054	119,801	12,300	8,184	1,162	4,514	2,093
State government	389,266	249,339	25,399	29,168	53,934	15,401	16,025
State authority	79,389	35,860	---	7,724	29,217	4,541	2,047
Institutional	62,991	27,968	3,999	6,614	18,594	5,516	300
Revenue bonds	896,583	77,333	499	10,790	711,880	94,467	1,614
Other than HHFA	289,542	73,139	499	7,582	173,379	34,079	864
HHFA	607,041	4,194	---	3,208	538,501	60,388	750
Other sources	869,176	408,461	127,388	58,709	187,113	59,986	27,519
Gifts and grants	126,408	55,940	38,628	10,052	9,915	11,282	591
Current funds	50,308	22,095	4,267	4,794	6,213	8,631	4,308
Endowment funds	6,661	443	3,729	631	1,162	64	632
Other college funds	16,250	7,231	350	864	6,046	1,709	50
Private lenders	48,561	9,250	---	2,250	30,811	6,250	---
Source not yet known	612,838	309,501	79,196	40,118	132,581	31,199	20,243
Other	8,150	4,001	1,218	---	385	851	1,695

Table 22C.—Estimated cost of new construction and rehabilitation projects and campus improvements planned by *private* higher education institutions, first term 1960–61 to first term 1965–66, by functional group and source of funds: Aggregate United States

(Dollars are in thousands)

Source of funds	All types	Instructional	Research	General	Residential	Other auxiliary	Campus improvements
Total	$3,092,151	$1,479,042	$272,518	$183,384	$884,762	$228,002	$44,443
Appropriations	246,812	140,540	64,465	6,884	27,093	5,903	1,927
State government	51,428	41,403	4,045	3,935	500	1,145	400
Local government	20	17	---	---	---	---	3
Federal government	195,364	99,120	60,420	2,949	26,593	4,758	1,524
Direct tax levy	400	400	---	---	---	---	---
State government	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Local government	400	400	---	---	---	---	---
General obligation bonds	125,182	86,264	10,818	4,658	22,590	802	50
Local government	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
State government	34,169	10,819	4,000	---	19,350	---	---
State authority	78,738	71,345	2,118	4,000	1,100	175	---
Institutional	12,275	4,100	4,700	658	2,140	627	50
Revenue bonds	602,605	24,137	4,000	2,105	494,081	78,262	20
Other than HHFA	29,935	8,550	4,000	1,000	14,870	1,515	---
HHFA	572,670	15,587	---	1,105	479,211	76,747	20
Other sources	2,117,152	1,227,701	193,235	169,737	340,998	143,035	42,446
Gifts and grants	1,322,763	815,747	123,891	112,047	167,040	87,551	16,487
Current funds	72,937	29,410	4,747	9,829	12,897	12,087	3,976
Endowment funds	38,488	17,053	5,477	1,303	11,091	2,917	647
Other college funds	33,180	13,395	7,000	2,220	6,250	3,438	877
Private lenders	93,959	46,917	3,300	8,797	24,167	5,946	4,832
Source not yet known	544,458	297,679	46,595	35,391	119,243	30,538	15,012
Other	11,367	7,500	2,225	150	310	558	624

Table 23A.—Estimated cost of new construction and rehabilitation projects and campus improvements planned by *public* higher education institutions, first term 1960–61 to first term 1965–66, by source of funds, State, and region

(Dollars are in thousands)

Region and State	Total	Government appropriations			Direct tax levy		General obligation bonds				Revenue bonds		Other sources						
		State	Local	Federal	State	Local	Local	State	State authority	Institutional	Other than HHFA	HHFA	Gifts and grants	Current funds	Endowment funds	Other college funds	Private lenders	Unknown	Other
Total	**$4,432,439**	**$1,746,110**	**$37,820**	**$113,743**	**$30,874**	**$58,433**	**$148,054**	**$389,266**	**$79,389**	**$62,991**	**$289,542**	**$607,041**	**$126,408**	**$50,308**	**$6,661**	**$16,250**	**$48,561**	**$612,838**	**$8,150**
North Atlantic	**633,265**	**262,833**	**21,920**	**4,306**	**2,225**	**11,015**	**19,652**	**105,202**	**60,737**	**4,906**	**25,603**	**32,078**	**14,371**	**240**	---	**6,237**	**8,435**	**53,305**	**200**
Connecticut	27,448	15,429	---	---	---	---	---	8,095	---	---	3,400	---	523	---	---	---	---	---	---
Delaware	17,615	2,360	---	---	---	---	---	9,473	---	---	---	1,190	700	---	---	---	---	3,892	---
District of Columbia	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Maine	23,926	11,776	---	---	---	---	---	8,950	---	---	1,058	1,350	---	---	---	---	510	282	---
Maryland	61,657	14,199	6,085	3,581	---	---	663	30,704	---	---	---	700	200	200	---	5,325	---	---	---
Massachusetts	73,431	57,586	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	11,845	---	---	---	---	---	---	4,000	---
New Hampshire	18,016	3,285	---	---	---	---	---	9,001	---	---	5,100	---	400	---	---	230	---	---	---
New Jersey	112,538	33,962	---	445	---	---	---	24,743	---	776	1,250	12,350	3,587	40	---	682	1,750	32,953	---
New York	100,138	35,280	15,835	---	2,225	11,015	18,989	1,046	---	---	---	6,550	2,350	---	---	---	---	6,848	---
Pennsylvania	170,843	86,856	---	---	---	---	---	4,100	60,737	---	2,950	1,760	2,935	---	---	---	6,175	5,330	---
Rhode Island	14,525	---	---	280	---	---	---	7,862	---	---	---	6,183	---	---	---	---	---	---	200
Vermont	13,128	2,100	---	---	---	---	---	1,227	---	4,130	---	1,995	3,676	---	---	---	---	---	---
Great Lakes and Plains	**1,557,167**	**730,798**	**4,626**	**20,385**	**14,035**	**7,414**	**20,391**	**113,654**	**8,677**	**6,414**	**189,860**	**185,800**	**55,859**	**13,824**	**1,250**	**699**	**37,010**	**144,032**	**2,439**
Illinois	337,613	104,286	1,125	7,521	---	---	3,000	104,372	---	---	61,950	25,586	359	345	---	54	3,900	24,250	865
Indiana	191,021	54,114	---	209	---	---	---	---	---	---	37,928	41,302	7,584	6,006	1,250	50	10,675	30,768	1,135
Iowa	67,583	46,285	300	---	---	350	---	---	---	---	---	290	3,596	10	---	320	15,165	828	439
Kansas	87,578	21,374	880	---	10,590	---	740	---	---	414	3,733	10,269	9,109	99	---	100	---	30,270	---
Michigan	343,057	223,361	1,101	1,692	185	5,899	100	350	---	6,000	33,209	19,070	14,635	2,162	---	---	5,150	30,143	---
Minnesota	91,908	74,124	---	1,057	---	---	2,200	---	---	---	12,386	---	1,516	625	---	---	---	---	---
Missouri	48,728	11,498	---	---	---	---	3,000	932	---	---	600	25,285	975	398	---	150	---	5,890	---
Nebraska	28,285	6,380	---	1,440	3,100	---	---	---	---	---	12,231	300	4,010	264	---	---	---	560	---
North Dakota	24,251	13,062	---	84	---	---	---	400	---	---	2,265	5,940	1,425	50	---	25	---	1,000	---
Ohio	156,767	60,936	1,220	1,440	---	1,165	8,851	7,600	---	---	22,383	32,448	5,131	3,595	---	---	500	11,498	---
South Dakota	20,790	8,776	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	475	6,524	500	270	---	---	---	4,245	---
Wisconsin	159,586	106,602	---	6,942	160	---	2,500	---	8,677	---	2,700	18,786	7,019	---	---	---	1,620	4,580	---
Southeast	**772,223**	**249,818**	**4,139**	**44,234**	**2,424**	**908**	**2,172**	**106,126**	**9,475**	**8,585**	**49,332**	**181,064**	**11,558**	**3,857**	**731**	**1,888**	**1,050**	**93,881**	**981**
Alabama	108,016	15,908	1,700	7,620	---	---	---	13,329	---	974	6,366	33,721	4,860	697	---	205	300	22,286	50
Arkansas	36,027	9,857	---	---	---	---	---	1,509	---	425	715	9,216	---	---	---	---	---	14,305	---
Florida	67,574	40,772	---	328	179	180	---	1,247	---	---	---	15,545	150	1,700	---	---	---	7,473	---
Georgia	70,377	7,862	14	796	---	---	1,000	19,550	7,100	1	543	26,220	192	215	---	---	---	6,884	---
Kentucky	64,232	13,720	---	717	400	---	---	---	---	1,216	19,916	20,761	30	280	20	---	750	6,328	94
Louisiana	83,757	49,434	---	4,100	---	---	---	9,850	---	---	3,500	15,478	---	---	---	395	---	1,000	---
Mississippi	62,997	7,016	575	9,523	695	561	30	23,240	---	---	---	16,805	250	427	---	---	---	3,675	200
North Carolina	103,291	30,403	1,850	11,092	---	167	1,142	23,579	---	654	1,529	18,523	4,675	56	95	---	---	9,139	387
South Carolina	18,895	40	---	922	---	---	---	4,420	---	2,775	4,828	2,500	---	---	---	---	---	3,410	---
Tennessee	22,828	3,377	---	450	---	---	---	9,402	---	---	---	7,299	---	---	---	---	---	2,300	---
Virginia	99,519	62,881	---	7,336	---	---	---	---	175	2,390	5,785	4,200	1,251	1	616	1,288	---	13,346	250
West Virginia	34,710	8,548	---	1,350	1,150	---	---	---	2,200	150	6,150	10,796	150	481	---	---	---	3,735	---
West and Southwest	**1,462,575**	**500,103**	**7,135**	**43,838**	**12,190**	**39,096**	**105,839**	**64,284**	**500**	**43,086**	**24,747**	**208,099**	**44,620**	**32,387**	**4,680**	**7,056**	**2,066**	**318,319**	**4,530**
Alaska	17,479	198	---	369	---	---	---	2,000	---	---	---	6,700	20	---	---	---	---	8,192	---
Arizona	77,710	44,268	---	2,595	---	---	900	---	---	---	300	23,920	1,962	---	---	165	---	3,400	200
California	761,050	260,236	6,332	38	---	34,081	102,587	29,212	500	6,888	600	18,189	22,367	7,500	632	6,161	---	265,707	20
Colorado	112,405	57,333	---	4,255	7,054	450	1,690	400	---	169	300	29,056	870	927	64	450	1,125	6,983	1,279
Hawaii	21,514	4,749	---	10,209	---	---	---	5,885	---	---	---	444	---	---	---	227	---	---	---
Idaho	11,853	5,750	---	---	---	460	---	---	---	---	---	1,741	118	111	---	---	---	3,673	---
Montana	10,584	1,201	---	700	---	---	---	650	---	---	1,461	5,922	650	---	---	---	---	---	---
Nevada	11,568	5,603	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	3,060	1,449	---	---	---	---	1,456	---
New Mexico	35,047	2,638	---	700	---	---	---	6,838	---	---	5,250	7,090	1,500	---	---	---	350	7,650	3,031
Oklahoma	44,556	12,660	---	3,867	---	---	---	5,520	---	75	1,450	18,254	---	125	---	---	220	2,385	---
Oregon	68,174	37,875	150	3,993	---	---	---	3,642	---	14,204	5,220	---	1,179	1,361	---	---	---	550	---
Texas	108,205	3,508	403	10,387	5,136	3,340	300	950	---	19,850	3,590	47,448	9,460	830	53	---	---	2,950	---
Utah	70,137	38,524	---	1,771	---	---	---	---	---	---	520	13,874	3,750	487	---	53	---	11,158	---
Washington	104,478	25,560	250	4,954	---	---	362	9,187	---	1,900	---	32,026	870	20,902	3,881	---	371	4,215	---
Wyoming	7,815	---	---	---	---	765	---	---	---	---	6,056	375	425	144	50	---	---	---	---
Outlying parts	**7,209**	**2,558**	---	**980**	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	**370**	---	**3,301**	---
Canal Zone	980	---	---	980	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Puerto Rico	6,229	2,558	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	370	---	3,301	---

Table 23B.—Estimated cost of new construction and rehabilitation projects and campus improvements planned by *private* higher education institutions, first term 1960–61 to first term 1965–66, by source of funds, State, and region

(Dollars are in thousands)

Region and State	Total	Government appropriations			Direct tax levy		General obligation bonds				Revenue bonds		Other sources						
		State	Local	Federal	State	Local	Local	State	State authority	Institutional	Other than HHFA	HHFA	Gifts and grants	Current funds	Endowment funds	Other college funds	Private lenders	Unknown	Other
Total	$3,092,151	$51,428	$20	$193,364	------	$400	------	$34,169	$78,738	$12,275	$29,935	$572,670	$1,322,263	$72,937	$38,488	$33,180	$93,959	$544,458	$11,367
North Atlantic	1,436,995	48,513	------	76,455	------	------	------	34,169	78,738	672	24,785	244,305	589,324	44,277	15,484	15,160	45,379	211,175	8,559
Connecticut	72,425	------	------	2,500	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	15,245	41,678	865	3,765	------	1,132	7,240	------
Delaware	2,100	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	685	940	------	------	------	325	150	------
District of Columbia	53,135	------	------	21,475	------	------	------	------	------	------	650	9,625	14,175	1,310	------	------	1,450	4,450	------
Maine	11,499	------	------	200	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	2,225	7,425	124	------	408	32	1,085	------
Maryland	52,600	1,400	------	5,697	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	5,920	21,329	2,024	4,665	2,000	60	9,450	55
Massachusetts	260,171	------	------	2,708	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	38,811	151,312	8,752	805	------	9,160	47,323	1,300
New Hampshire	24,819	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	20	------	3,784	18,130	375	610	150	750	1,000	------
New Jersey	94,657	------	------	124	------	------	------	------	------	------	3,260	22,119	38,364	4,639	387	3,520	2,750	18,915	579
New York	491,314	20,948	------	21,896	------	------	------	23,350	2,975	------	10,775	75,135	182,279	19,669	2,753	7,435	14,360	103,164	6,575
Pennsylvania	362,773	26,165	------	21,511	------	------	------	10,819	75,763	30	10,100	67,606	111,381	6,404	2,449	1,597	14,520	14,378	50
Rhode Island	6,111	------	------	344	------	------	------	------	------	172	------	1,700	1,005	40	------	50	700	2,100	------
Vermont	5,391	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	450	------	1,450	1,306	75	50	------	140	1,920	------
Great Lakes and Plains	825,750	------	------	61,191	------	400	------	------	------	6,626	1,620	150,027	369,725	16,924	7,143	11,413	21,176	178,590	915
Illinois	241,103	------	------	13,390	------	------	------	------	------	200	------	33,783	101,396	3,483	3,891	4,639	475	79,346	500
Indiana	69,644	------	------	2,534	------	------	------	------	------	------	150	16,155	38,953	2,827	90	1,815	3,405	3,540	175
Iowa	54,270	------	------	1,090	------	400	------	------	------	450	------	14,303	25,952	1,320	150	495	1,970	8,040	100
Kansas	28,262	------	------	1,100	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	7,317	16,203	889	200	296	317	1,940	------
Michigan	55,250	------	------	961	------	------	------	------	------	------	10	5,420	34,029	1,137	------	425	1,033	12,235	------
Minnesota	46,863	------	------	650	------	------	------	------	------	750	------	9,475	20,404	1,135	334	850	975	12,290	------
Missouri	117,004	------	------	28,840	------	------	------	------	------	5,091	------	14,130	38,410	1,103	900	590	4,103	23,697	140
Nebraska	12,316	------	------	710	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	2,450	8,581	150	------	------	150	275	------
North Dakota	465	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	94	71	------	------	300	------	------
Ohio	140,091	------	------	8,630	------	------	------	------	------	135	1,460	29,419	63,850	1,519	1,223	2,303	3,190	28,362	------
South Dakota	4,030	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	1,970	2,060	------	------	------	------	------	------
Wisconsin	56,452	------	------	3,286	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	15,605	19,793	3,290	355	------	5,258	8,865	------
Southeast	420,159	875	20	36,180	------	------	------	------	------	738	780	80,174	149,893	6,570	11,213	4,532	10,783	118,351	50
Alabama	15,639	------	------	150	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	4,841	7,195	303	75	------	335	2,690	50
Arkansas	7,869	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	100	------	1,750	5,380	289	350	------	------	------	------
Florida	45,979	------	------	11,000	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	11,072	21,615	12	------	------	------	2,280	------
Georgia	44,128	270	------	2,315	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	2,356	12,730	520	200	------	2,200	23,537	------
Kentucky	30,356	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	570	4,701	16,991	140	------	------	1,425	6,529	------
Louisiana	44,774	------	------	10,900	------	------	------	------	------	638	------	11,327	17,935	209	------	2,515	1,250	------	------
Mississippi	6,397	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	2,265	1,363	181	------	30	130	2,428	------
North Carolina	93,687	605	------	3,523	------	------	------	------	------	------	10	11,250	20,454	3,848	7,185	------	2,290	44,522	------
South Carolina	12,345	------	------	564	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	2,574	6,253	143	315	71	130	2,295	------
Tennessee	69,811	------	------	7,278	------	------	------	------	------	------	200	11,599	20,975	235	2,088	1,010	686	25,740	------
Virginia	34,940	------	20	450	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	9,712	12,045	640	1,000	756	2,337	7,980	------
West Virginia	14,234	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	6,727	6,957	50	------	150	------	350	------
West and Southwest	409,247	2,040	------	21,538	------	------	------	------	------	4,239	2,750	98,164	213,821	5,166	4,648	2,075	16,621	36,342	1,843
Alaska	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------
Arizona	970	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	720	250	------	------	------	------	------	------
California	202,620	2,040	------	14,008	------	------	------	------	------	2,675	335	40,559	103,354	3,843	4,028	1,375	8,202	22,051	150
Colorado	20,151	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	10,312	6,599	300	------	400	410	2,130	------
Hawaii	217	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	165	27	------	------	------	------	25	------
Idaho	7,072	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	445	5,117	------	------	------	1,510	------	------
Montana	5,457	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	4,932	229	296	------	------	------	------	------
Nevada	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------
New Mexico	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------
Oklahoma	6,323	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	2,168	2,625	------	------	------	750	780	------
Oregon	13,524	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	5,803	4,777	139	220	170	1,385	------	1,030
Texas	82,053	------	------	7,300	------	------	------	------	------	1,564	2,415	16,985	38,162	45	------	80	3,734	11,105	663
Utah	43,962	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	400	43,562	------	------	------	------	------	------
Washington	26,898	------	------	230	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	15,675	9,119	543	400	50	630	251	------
Wyoming	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------
Outlying parts	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------
Canal Zone	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------
Puerto Rico	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------

CHAPTER VI

Increase in Student Capacity

SOME OF THE PROJECTS reported will replace existing accommodations which are obsolete or substandard, and some will be for renovation and modernization only. None of these will provide additional accommodations for students. It is desirable to ascertain to what extent the construction of planned facilities reported by the respondents will increase the total capacity to accommodate increased enrollments. Spaces were provided on the questionnaire under the designation "Effect of facility" by which each institution could report for a project whether it was to be: (1) a new facility, (2) an addition to an existing facility, (3) a replacement of an existing facility, or (4) a renovation, modernization, or remodeling operation. Facilities reported under numbers 1, 2, and 3, which represent new construction, are presented in tables 24, 25, 26, and 27 for public and private institutions combined, including estimated cost, number of square feet, and cost per square foot (except for table 27). Table 24 shows this information by region and State, table 25 by region and type of institution, table 26 by region and size of institution, and table 27 by primary function of facility.

Table BB presents a percentage distribution of responses on "effect of facility" listed above.

It can be assumed that categories 3 and 4 would provide few, if any, additional spaces for accommodating increased enrollments. Based on those responses in which both the estimated square feet and cost were given, the total space reported in categories 3 and 4 amounted to 14.5 percent of the square feet for all four categories. Using that proportion as a discount factor to derive the net additional space available to accommodate the increased enrollments, a rough approximation can be made of the degree of adequacy of the aggregate planning. Since respondents on the whole reported that they were overcrowded in residential facilities in 1960–61, this type of facility constitutes the functional type best suited to extrapolation.

Table BB.—Percentage distribution (by gross square feet and by cost) of effect of facilities planned for completion 1961–65 by higher education institutions, by control: Aggregate United States

Effect of facility	Total		Public		Private	
	Gross sq. ft.	Cost	Gross sq. ft.	Cost	Gross sq. ft.	Cost
	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1. New facility	76.8	78.4	77.5	79.0	75.8	77.5
2. Addition to existing facility	8.7	9.8	9.4	11.1	7.7	8.1
3. Replacement of existing facility	10.1	9.5	9.1	8.1	11.6	11.4
4. Renovation, modernization	4.4	2.3	4.0	1.8	4.9	3.0

From table 28A it is noted that the construction of 93.5 million square feet of residential space is expected to be completed between 1960–61 and 1965–66. Not all respondents reported square feet as well as cost, but those planning 84 percent of the expenditures did so report. The first extrapolation, then, is to derive a 100-percent square-footage figure for the construction of residential space for the respondents. This figure would be 112 million square feet. But since 15 percent of this construction was in categories 3 and 4 of the "effect" factor (which would not provide additional accommodations), the figure becomes approximately 96 million square feet of additional residential accommodations. By applying normative per-student and per-apartment requirements, a rough idea can be achieved of the adequacy of that much additional space for 1965–66 requirements.

The preliminary report for Part 3 of the College and University Facilities Survey reveals that, in practice, 237 gross square feet of space are required per single student in residence halls and 572 gross square feet per married student apartment. The 429,211 additional single students and 18,844 additional married couples whom respondents are planning to accommodate by 1965–66 in residential facilities (see chapter 3) would therefore require 113 million square feet of additional space. That requirement represents 18 percent more residential accommodations than the amount which the same respondents reported they planned to construct in the 5-year period. It would thus appear that specific planning for physical facilities may not be keeping pace with projections of accommodations in terms of students.

Replacement

Deterioration and obsolescence cannot be ignored indefinitely. Putting the factor of replacement in broad terms, a requirement of 2 percent per year has been suggested, based on the generalization that the average college building serves effectively for about 50 years. This means that at least 2 percent of the total campus building space should be replaced each year just to "stand still" in facilities. If the value inventory of campus buildings were kept current at replacement cost figures, a replacement budget would be around 2 percent of that current inventory value. Since campus physical-facilities inventories are usually not kept at current replacement value, the index figure to which the 2 percent should be applied must be in terms of some other medium. One such medium might be the number of students currently using those facilities. From that point of reference, it might be said that enough replacement facilities should be provided each year to accommodate 2 percent of the students who could be accommodated at normal utilization standards. Where replacement has lagged behind and substandard facilities are still being used, there must come a time for catching up.

Renovation, Modernization, and Remodeling

Some projects of renovation and rehabilitation are of sufficient magnitude to merit inclusion in a campus planning program. It was found by spotchecking the responses in the 1958–59 Planning and Management Data study that in the figures for construction reported as completed in 1957–58 some respondents had included major rehabilitation projects. Thereafter in the Planning and Management Data series, space was provided for separate reporting of that type of construction. For the projects completed in 1958–59, the amount of rehabilitation was reported as $41 million or 6.5 percent of the combined total for new construction and rehabilitation. In the following year the rehabilitation figure dropped to $26 million, 3.1 percent of that year's total. For this study of planned construction for the 5-year period 1960–61 to 1965–66, the planned expenditures for renovation, modernization, and remodeling were reported by respondents as $146 million, which is 2.4 percent of the total for all construction. (Tables giving this information include only projects for which both estimated square feet and cost were given.)

That total ($146 million) divided by 5 for an annual figure would yield an average of $29 million per year. However, since rehabilitation projects are not usually budgeted as far ahead as new construction, the total may not include all of that type of construction which will be done toward the end of the 5-year period.

In public institutions, 1.8 percent of the total expenditures were planned for rehabilitation operations. In private institutions, the percentage was 3. Regionally, for all public and private expenditures, the range was from 1.6 percent in the West and Southwest region to 3 percent in the Southeast. By type of institution, the range was from 0.5 percent in theological schools to 5.1 percent in the other professional schools. Universities comprised the only group besides professional schools wherein the percentage was above the 2.4 overall average, and they reported 3 percent of their planned expenditures to be scheduled for renovation, modernization, and remodeling.

Table 24.—Estimated cost, square feet, and cost per square foot of *new construction* projects planned by *public* and *private* higher education institutions, first term 1960–61 to first term 1965–66, by effect of facility, State, and region

(Dollars are in thousands and square feet are in hundreds)

Region and State	All new construction			New facility			Addition			Replacement		
	Square feet	Cost	Cost per sq. ft.	Square feet	Cost	Cost per sq. ft.	Square feet	Cost	Cost per sq. ft.	Square feet	Cost	Cost per sq. ft.
Total	**2,789,816**	**$6,156,001**	**$22.10**	**2,240,208**	**$4,941,087**	**$22.10**	**255,168**	**$620,436**	**$24.30**	**294,446**	**$594,478**	**$20.20**
North Atlantic	**659,579**	**1,637,405**	**24.80**	**530,583**	**1,350,054**	**25.40**	**40,522**	**115,862**	**28.60**	**88,474**	**171,489**	**19.40**
Connecticut	32,794	87,003	26.50	27,494	73,572	26.80	1,650	4,775	28.90	3,650	8,656	23.70
Delaware	5,918	15,721	26.60	3,364	9,150	27.20	1,020	2,319	22.70	1,534	4,252	27.70
District of Columbia	22,124	51,885	23.50	20,224	45,335	22.40	1,350	5,250	38.90	550	1,300	23.60
Maine	16,381	23,865	14.60	9,679	19,749	20.40	634	1,630	25.70	6,068	2,486	4.10
Maryland	41,607	93,594	22.50	33,036	74,205	22.50	3,144	8,246	26.20	5,427	11,143	20.50
Massachusetts	109,916	251,483	22.90	90,706	223,525	24.60	3,049	8,849	29.00	16,161	19,109	11.80
New Hampshire	10,608	29,682	28.00	10,004	28,469	28.50	304	513	16.90	300	700	23.30
New Jersey	59,471	146,895	24.70	52,291	129,668	24.80	2,059	4,962	24.10	5,121	12,265	24.00
New York	179,437	470,935	26.20	147,350	387,555	26.30	11,002	28,084	25.50	21,085	55,296	26.20
Pennsylvania	165,234	432,043	26.10	122,304	328,914	26.90	15,443	48,677	31.50	27,487	54,452	19.80
Rhode Island	7,327	17,655	24.10	6,490	15,175	23.40	837	2,480	29.60	-------	-------	-------
Vermont	8,762	16,644	19.00	7,641	14,737	19.30	30	77	25.70	1,091	1,830	16.80
Great Lakes and Plains	**852,414**	**1,908,214**	**22.40**	**696,764**	**1,514,822**	**21.70**	**84,853**	**225,064**	**26.50**	**70,797**	**168,328**	**23.80**
Illinois	164,962	439,000	26.60	124,907	307,847	24.60	24,136	86,137	35.70	15,919	45,016	28.30
Indiana	99,902	221,475	22.20	92,698	202,022	21.80	4,475	10,503	23.50	2,729	8,950	32,80
Iowa	48,910	102,708	21.00	32,274	66,968	20.70	12,872	27,927	21.70	3,764	7,813	20.80
Kansas	53,246	103,484	19.40	41,261	79,784	19.30	6,090	13,155	21.60	5,895	10,545	17.90
Michigan	143,212	348,066	24.30	125,548	302,122	24.10	10,960	31,998	29.20	6,704	13,946	20,80
Minnesota	57,481	121,511	21.10	48,594	100,424	20.70	6,672	14,458	21.70	2,215	6,629	29.90
Missouri	69,050	133,466	19.30	60,257	113,135	18.80	2,780	9,995	36.00	6,013	10,336	17.20
Nebraska	18,431	35,931	19.50	17,266	34,116	19.80	354	775	21.90	811	1,040	12.80
North Dakota	13,028	21,527	16.50	10,575	17,005	16.10	1,053	2,118	20.10	1,400	2,404	17.20
Ohio	110,873	234,933	21.20	89,695	187,296	20.90	6,266	13,286	21.20	14,912	34,351	23.00
South Dakota	11,846	21,205	17.90	9,042	16,769	18.50	1,150	1,720	15.00	1,654	2,716	16.40
Wisconsin	61,473	124,908	20.30	44,647	87,334	19.60	8,045	12,992	16.10	8,781	24,582	28.00
Southeast	**556,937**	**987,771**	**17.70**	**447,212**	**780,485**	**17.50**	**58,031**	**119,830**	**20.60**	**51,694**	**87,456**	**16.90**
Alabama	66,150	104,821	15.90	55,391	87,470	15.80	4,911	9,933	20.20	5,848	7,418	12.70
Arkansas	24,878	39,334	15.80	21,233	32,292	15.20	1,910	3,720	19.50	1,735	3,322	19.10
Florida	46,790	98,965	21.20	38,148	76,438	20.00	4,166	7,068	17.00	4,476	15,459	34.50
Georgia	51,850	97,224	18.80	41,741	76,076	18.20	4,422	10,030	22.70	5,687	11,118	19.50
Kentucky	50,043	84,143	16.80	34,427	62,910	18.30	6,026	10,499	17.40	9,590	10,734	11.20
Louisiana	41,901	81,541	19.50	37,886	73,944	19.50	1,434	2,762	19.30	2,581	4,835	18.70
Mississippi	40,365	65,296	16.20	35,952	58,151	16.20	1,540	3,811	24.70	2,873	3,334	11.60
North Carolina	84,533	163,259	19.30	66,014	123,280	18.70	13,562	31,419	23.20	4,957	8,560	17,30
South Carolina	17,244	27,228	15.80	14,041	21,416	15.30	1,705	2,987	17.50	1,498	2,825	18.90
Tennessee	50,443	77,664	15.40	41,882	57,612	13.80	7,526	18,968	25.20	1,035	1,084	10.50
Virginia	64,471	115,038	17.80	50,190	91,121	18.20	6,799	12,400	18.20	7,482	11,517	15.40
West Virginia	18,269	33,258	18.20	10,307	19,775	19.20	4,030	6,233	15.50	3,932	7,250	18.40
West and Southwest	**720,126**	**1,620,607**	**22.50**	**565,123**	**1,294,902**	**22.90**	**71,762**	**159,680**	**22.30**	**83,241**	**166,225**	**20.00**
Alaska	5,357	13,693	25.60	3,975	9,875	24.80	548	1,309	23.90	834	2,509	30.10
Arizona	34,093	61,238	18.00	32,248	53,658	16.60	1,845	7,580	41.10	-------	-------	-------
California	308,148	824,029	26.70	234,271	659,879	28.20	24,208	64,411	26.60	49,639	99,739	20.10
Colorado	51,530	110,976	21.50	41,479	91,787	22.10	2,116	4,208	19.90	7,935	14,981	18.90
Hawaii	9,966	21,361	21.40	9,541	20,482	21.50	-------	-------	-------	425	879	20.70
Idaho	8,311	15,631	18.80	6,780	13,005	19.20	1,531	2,626	17.20	-------	-------	-------
Montana	8,929	13,681	15.30	8,160	12,581	15.40	600	750	12.50	169	350	20.70
Nevada	4,570	11,126	24.30	1,965	4,579	23.30	575	1,580	27.50	2,030	4,967	24.50
New Mexico	28,422	33,197	11.70	24,302	26,760	11.00	2,990	4,195	14.00	1,130	2,242	19.80
Oklahoma	22,293	43,864	19.70	20,078	40,066	20.00	1,815	3,298	18.20	400	500	12.50
Oregon	37,262	75,415	20.20	25,305	49,777	19.70	5,510	12,282	22.30	6,447	13,356	20.70
Texas	84,995	166,504	19.60	73,079	142,136	19.40	6,043	13,689	22.70	5,873	10,679	18.20
Utah	62,805	110,829	17.60	41,188	74,172	18.00	17,995	29,369	16.30	3,622	7,288	20.10
Washington	49,295	113,062	22.90	38,901	90,401	23.20	5,959	14,343	24.10	4,435	8,318	18.80
Wyoming	4,180	6,001	14.40	3,851	5,544	14.40	27	40	14.80	302	417	13.80
Outlying parts	**760**	**2,004**	**26.40**	**520**	**1,024**	**19.70**	-------	-------	-------	**240**	**980**	**40.80**
Canal Zone	240	980	40.80	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	240	980	40.80
Puerto Rico	520	1,024	19.70	520	1,024	19.70	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------

Table 25.—Estimated cost, square feet, and cost per square foot of *new construction* projects planned by *public* and *private* higher education institutions, first term 1960–61 to first term 1965–66, by effect of facility, region, and type of institution

(Dollars are in thousands and square feet are in hundreds)

Region and type of institution	All new construction			New facility			Addition			Replacement		
	Square feet	Cost	Cost per sq. ft.	Square feet	Cost	Cost per sq. ft.	Square feet	Cost	Cost per sq. ft.	Square feet	Cost	Cost per sq. ft.
Total	**2,789,816**	**$6,156,001**	**$22.10**	**2,240,202**	**$4,941,087**	**$22.10**	**255,168**	**$620,436**	**$24.30**	**294,446**	**$594,478**	**$20.20**
North Atlantic	**659,579**	**1,637,405**	**24.80**	**530,583**	**1,350,054**	**25.40**	**40,522**	**115,862**	**28.60**	**88,474**	**171,489**	**19.40**
Universities	318,830	880,879	27.60	280,755	776,388	27.70	19,740	60,241	30.50	18,335	44,250	24.10
Liberal arts	147,154	338,650	23.00	110,386	252,513	22.90	10,924	29,953	27.40	25,844	56,184	21.70
Teachers	69,128	133,399	19.30	50,276	103,766	20.60	2,212	6,572	29.70	16,640	23,061	13.90
Technological	42,422	100,852	23.80	38,087	89,157	23.40	2,285	6,195	27.10	2,050	5,500	26.80
Theological	5,760	13,509	23.50	4,303	10,809	25.10	410	930	22.70	1,047	1,770	16.90
Other professional	23,838	69,457	29.10	18,008	52,627	29.20	2,630	7,180	27.30	3,200	9,650	30.20
Junior colleges	52,447	100,659	19.20	28,768	64,794	22.50	2,321	4,791	20.60	21,358	31,074	14.50
Great Lakes and Plains	**852,414**	**1,908,214**	**22.40**	**696,764**	**1,514,822**	**21.70**	**84,853**	**225,064**	**26.50**	**70,797**	**168,328**	**23.80**
Universities	413,899	1,067,162	25.80	327,728	809,862	24.70	50,367	156,910	31.20	35,804	100,390	28.00
Liberal arts	227,048	458,583	20.20	197,996	397,615	20.10	14,351	30,329	21.10	14,701	30,639	20.80
Teachers	147,999	267,519	18.10	125,478	226,417	18.00	14,768	26,148	17.70	7,753	14,954	19.30
Technological	16,928	40,837	24.10	13,314	31,767	23.90	3,314	8,020	24.20	300	1,050	35.00
Theological	12,719	13,541	10.60	10,935	11,136	10.20	473	780	16.50	1,311	1,625	12.40
Other professional	8,216	17,073	20.80	4,835	10,622	22.00	----------	----------	--------	3,381	6,451	19.10
Junior colleges	25,605	43,499	17.00	16,478	27,403	16.60	1,580	2,877	18.20	7,547	13,219	17.50
Southeast	**556,937**	**987,771**	**17.70**	**447,212**	**780,485**	**17.50**	**58,031**	**119,830**	**20.60**	**51,694**	**87,456**	**16.90**
Universities	258,994	514,512	19.90	204,356	396,543	19.40	35,476	84,080	23.70	19,162	33,889	17.70
Liberal arts	157,600	264,492	16.80	125,852	209,039	16.60	9,862	17,037	17.30	21,886	38,416	17.60
Teachers	80,900	119,145	14.80	67,242	99,440	14.80	8,295	12,359	14.90	5,363	7,346	13.70
Technological	7,171	17,431	24.30	6,520	16,087	24.70	185	633	34.20	466	711	15.30
Theological	5,328	7,616	14.30	4,288	6,780	15.80	866	591	6.80	174	245	14.10
Other professional	12,922	13,769	10.70	11,597	11,120	9.60	1,325	2,649	20.00	----------	----------	--------
Junior colleges	34,022	50,806	14.90	27,357	41,476	15.20	2,022	2,481	12.30	4,643	6,849	14.80
West and Southwest	**720,126**	**1,620,607**	**22.50**	**565,123**	**1,294,702**	**22.90**	**71,762**	**159,680**	**22.30**	**83,241**	**166,225**	**20.00**
Universities	374,318	890,383	23.80	320,221	763,636	23.90	40,856	95,496	23.40	13,241	31,251	23.60
Liberal arts	141,177	323,711	22.90	113,918	266,317	23.40	18,592	40,684	21.90	8,667	16,710	19.30
Teachers	69,340	134,408	19.40	56,994	110,897	19.50	3,160	6,510	20.60	9,186	17,001	18.50
Technological	23,271	58,591	25.20	18,767	44,807	23.90	566	1,334	23.60	3,938	12,450	31.60
Theological	7,507	10,147	13.50	6,111	8,194	13.40	567	675	11.90	829	1,278	15.40
Other professional	5,677	15,313	27.00	2,647	6,783	25.60	830	2,730	32.90	2,200	5,800	26.40
Junior colleges	98,836	188,054	19.00	46,465	94,068	20.20	7,191	12,251	17.00	45,180	81,735	18.10
Outlying parts	**760**	**2,004**	**26.40**	**520**	**1,024**	**19.70**	----------	----------	--------	**240**	**980**	**40.80**
Universities	520	1,024	19.70	520	1,024	19.70	----------	----------	--------	----------	----------	--------
Junior colleges	240	980	40.80	----------	----------	--------	----------	----------	--------	240	980	40.80

Table 26.—Estimated cost, square feet, and cost per square foot of *new construction* projects planned by *public* and *private* higher education institutions, first term 1960–61 to first term 1965–66, by effect of facility, region, and size of institution

(Dollars are in thousands and square feet are in hundreds)

Region and size of institution	All new construction			New facility			Addition			Replacement		
	Square feet	Cost	Cost per sq. ft.	Square feet	Cost	Cost per sq. ft.	Square feet	Cost	Cost per sq. ft.	Square feet	Cost	Cost per sq. ft.
Total	2,789,852	$6,156,501	$22.10	2,240,238	$4,941,587	$22.10	255,168	$620,436	$24.30	294,446	$594,478	$20.20
North Atlantic	659,579	1,637,405	24.80	530,583	1,350,054	25.40	40,522	115,862	28.60	88,474	171,489	19.40
Below 500	64,773	132,983	20.50	38,760	86,679	22.40	3,973	10,007	25.20	22,040	36,297	16.50
500–999	63,803	133,152	20.90	45,292	106,279	23.50	3,253	8,038	24.70	15,258	18,835	12.30
1,000–2,499	119,243	268,380	22.50	90,010	200,644	22.30	6,335	17,612	27.80	22,898	50,124	21.90
2,500–4,999	73,575	170,109	23.10	65,860	154,507	23.50	2,184	5,027	23.00	5,531	10,575	19.10
5,000–9,999	115,077	309,179	26.90	95,213	252,158	26.50	7,997	24,408	30.50	11,867	32,613	27.50
10,000 and over	223,108	623,602	28.00	195,448	549,787	28.10	16,780	50,770	30.30	10,880	23,045	21.20
Great Lakes and Plains	852,414	1,908,214	22.40	696,764	1,514,822	21.70	84,853	225,064	26.50	70,797	168,328	23.80
Below 500	52,136	90,329	17.30	39,878	67,307	16.90	2,853	5,404	18.90	9,405	17,618	18.70
500–999	63,585	124,301	19.50	53,837	106,241	19.70	5,011	8,810	17.60	4,737	9,250	19.50
1,000–2,499	122,069	232,026	19.00	97,769	187,201	19.10	10,251	18,495	18.00	14,049	26,330	18.70
2,500–4,999	114,414	216,099	18.90	100,775	188,584	18.70	8,798	18,576	21.10	4,841	8,939	18.50
5,000–9,999	168,665	394,434	23.40	134,071	300,507	22.40	17,920	41,801	23.30	16,674	52,126	31.30
10,000 and over	331,545	851,025	25.70	270,434	664,982	24.60	40,020	131,978	33.00	21,091	54,065	25.60
Southeast	556,937	987,771	17.70	447,212	780,485	17.50	58,031	119,830	20.60	51,694	87,456	16.90
Below 500	48,935	63,426	13.00	38,884	48,420	12.50	2,886	2,994	10.40	7,165	12,012	16.80
500–999	57,584	97,077	16.90	42,592	70,702	16.60	4,643	8,310	17.90	10,349	18,065	17.50
1,000–2,499	91,668	147,488	16.10	76,640	123,475	16.10	7,373	11,960	16.20	7,655	12,053	15.70
2,500–4,999	116,236	207,026	17.80	91,695	156,795	17.10	14,529	31,932	22.00	10,012	18,299	18.30
5,000–9,999	167,111	317,984	19.00	141,772	270,235	19.10	16,868	41,445	24.60	8,471	6,304	7.40
10,000 and over	75,403	154,770	20.50	55,629	110,858	19.90	11,732	23,189	19.80	8,042	20,723	25.80
West and Southwest	720,126	1,620,607	22.50	565,123	1,294,702	22.90	71,762	159,680	22.30	83,241	166,225	20.00
Below 500	32,065	73,040	22.80	26,085	63,598	24.40	2,727	3,804	13.90	3,253	5,638	17.30
500–999	57,933	102,901	17.80	34,441	71,664	20.80	4,501	9,057	20.10	18,991	22,180	11.70
1,000–2,499	121,546	286,980	23.60	96,096	230,488	24.00	6,512	13,945	21.40	18,938	42,547	22.50
2,500–4,999	142,684	284,887	20.00	115,373	224,421	18.90	10,216	20,664	20.20	17,095	39,802	23.30
5,000–9,999	120,785	269,061	22.30	99,508	222,731	22.40	9,724	22,554	23.20	11,553	23,776	20.60
10,000 and over	245,113	603,738	24.60	193,620	481,800	24.90	38,082	89,656	23.50	13,411	32,[illegible]	24.10
Outlying parts	760	2,004	26.40	520	1,024	19.70	---	---	---	240	980	40.80
Below 500	240	980	40.80	---	---	---	---	---	---	240	980	40.80
500–999	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1,000–2,499	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
2,500–4,999	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
5,000–9,999	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
10,000 and over	520	1,024	19.70	520	1,024	19.70	---	---	---	---	---	---

Table 27.—Estimated cost and square feet of *new construction* projects planned by *public* and *private* higher education institutions, first term 1960–61 to first term 1965–66, by effect of facility and primary function: Aggregate United States

(Dollars are in thousands and square feet are in hundreds)

Functional group and primary function	All new construction		New facility		Addition		Replacement	
	Square feet	Cost	Square feet	Cost	Square feet	Cost	Square feet	Cost
Total	*2,784,556	*$6,153,164	2,234,942	$4,938,250	255,168	$620,436	294,446	$594,478
Instructional	1,352,891	3,187,124	1,010,025	2,407,864	156,100	392,492	186,766	386,768
Demonstration school	23,275	47,141	19,274	39,283	746	1,634	3,255	6,224
Fieldhouse	46,376	84,445	43,361	79,308	2,015	3,637	1,000	1,500
Gymnasium	100,728	196,487	79,739	155,589	9,537	21,099	11,452	19,799
Home management	3,267	6,316	2,431	4,451	725	1,680	111	185
Classroom	653,052	1,508,760	482,878	1,142,730	55,171	130,523	115,003	235,507
Library	178,040	409,635	118,845	267,864	41,093	97,126	18,102	44,645
Museum	1,944	6,432	1,444	5,432	---	---	500	1,000
Instructional lab	273,709	702,555	217,555	575,821	29,614	74,883	26,540	51,851
Swimming pool	3,546	10,603	2,574	7,196	940	3,387	32	20
Teaching hospital	43,158	154,287	23,649	86,425	15,609	57,203	3,900	10,659
Other instructional	25,798	60,463	18,275	43,765	650	1,320	6,871	15,378
Research	164,460	542,007	129,417	438,294	25,620	75,180	9,423	28,533
Agriculture	14,361	33,337	10,701	26,269	2,686	6,003	974	1,065
Astronomy	817	2,734	717	2,084	100	650	---	---
Biological	14,130	47,917	11,405	39,660	1,624	4,592	1,101	3,665
Chemistry	9,102	29,354	7,646	24,550	1,106	3,566	350	1,238
Mathematics and statistics	3,691	7,716	2,923	6,513	768	1,203	---	---
Physics	14,015	53,450	10,229	42,214	3,786	11,236	---	---
Other physical sciences	17,602	52,892	17,284	52,299	318	593	---	---
Social sciences	4,915	15,099	3,285	8,202	1,130	4,897	500	2,000
Dentistry	5,702	19,000	4,290	16,041	1,412	2,959	---	---
Engineering	22,018	66,156	19.003	59,090	3,015	7,066	---	---
Medicine	58,107	214,352	41,934	161,372	9,675	32,415	6,498	20,565
General	150,895	299,146	121,424	227,742	11,680	34,152	17,791	37,252
Administration	38,274	86,731	27,664	61,646	5,451	13,716	5,159	11.369
Armory	650	950	650	950	---	---	---	---
Auditorium	24,829	58,501	23,189	53.453	240	598	1,400	4,450
Chapel	8,757	22,292	7,751	21,303	540	340	466	649
Extension and experiment station	2,166	6,689	1,420	3,164	96	350	650	3,175
Faculty club	655	1,577	455	777	200	800	---	---
Garage	10,427	6,259	10,330	6,160	38	55	59	44
Hospital (nonteaching)	460	1,578	---	---	460	1,578	---	---
Maintenance shops	26,347	26,796	20,780	18,051	572	304	4,995	8,441
Multipurpose	3,409	6,164	1,482	3,070	337	494	1,590	2,600
Educational office building	8,279	21,897	6,140	17,268	1,659	3,600	480	1,029
Theater	5,400	14,312	5,031	13,436	91	180	278	696
Power and heating plant	2,747	25,511	1,455	14,042	752	9,509	540	1,960
Warehouse	4.487	5,498	3,245	4,175	666	1,138	576	185
Other general	14,008	14,391	11,832	10,247	578	1,490	1,598	2,654
Residential	931,135	1,726,046	837,083	1,561,587	38,571	66,339	55,481	98,120
Faculty apartments	14,761	36,473	12,292	32,000	674	1,088	1,795	3,385
Faculty and staff houses	3,300	5,827	2,677	4,839	342	575	281	413
Fraternity and sorority houses	14,634	25,134	9,216	16,532	92	149	5,326	8,453
Hotel-type accommodations	2,811	7,109	2,811	7,109	---	---	---	---
Married student apartments	123,871	193,659	102,090	166,262	5,488	5,623	16,293	21,774
Men's residence halls	338,193	630,674	308,688	575,167	12,597	23,061	16,908	32,446
Women's residence halls	299,135	564,192	269,046	504,524	16,603	30,413	13,486	29,255
President's home	888	1,509	733	1,169	15	30	140	310
Residence halls with separate units for men and for women	132,758	259,824	128,746	252,340	2,760	5,400	1,252	2,084
Other residential	784	1,645	784	1,645	---	---	---	---
Other auxiliary	185,175	398,841	136,993	302,763	23,197	52,273	24,985	43,805
College union	121,506	274,728	93,968	212,173	15,819	36,713	11,719	25,842
Food facility	40,943	90,617	29,489	67,756	6,551	12,960	4,903	9,901
Infirmary	15,740	26,621	7,227	16,927	657	2,332	7,856	7,362
Other auxiliary	6,986	6,875	6,309	5,907	170	268	507	700

*These totals differ from the totals in tables 24, 25, and 26 by reason of the omission from this table of stadiums and campus improvements.

CHAPTER VII

Unit Costs

VARIOUS TYPES of unit-cost data are prepared in computing educational costs because they offer some degree of usefulness for projecting future budgets or for comparing the experience of one institution with that of another or with a comparable group. One type of unit cost is the cost per student. Another is the per-student credit-hour cost. A third, more applicable to construction costs, is the cost per gross square foot.

In this survey, respondents were asked to report the estimated square footage of each planned building project as well as its estimated cost. For 84 percent of the projects (by cost) they did so; therefore, total cost in tables developed from project costs including square feet will be less than the total cost for all projects as shown in earlier tables reporting by number of projects. A series of tables presents reported total costs and square feet by functional group of facilities: tables 28A, 28B, and 28C by region and State for *new construction* planned by total, public, and private institutions, respectively; tables 29 and 30 by type and size of institution, respectively, for *new construction* planned by total institutions; and tables 31, 32, and 33, by region and State, by type of institution, and by size of institution, respectively, for planned *rehabilitation* only. It is from these tables that square foot costs have been computed.

Such unit cost figures have limited validity and, even when based upon carefully derived components, have limited application in a specific situation. The only justification for presenting the square foot costs in this survey is to afford a general idea of the range of unit costs for rough planning estimates where reliable professional estimates on specific projects are not available.

In previous surveys of construction costs, certain functional types of facilities have shown definite patterns of square foot costs as related to other types, and these patterns are mostly borne out in this survey. Also, some consistent regional patterns tend to appear. In the Facilities Survey series, the format of the data-gathering forms has been kept consistent so that cost trends in historical context may have meaning for projection purposes. For the most part, the increases from year to year have paralleled the construction cost index of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

It should be remembered that the costs compiled for this study are estimated costs of buildings yet to be built rather than actual expenditures, and that the square footages are likewise estimated. In using these derivations as a planning tool for projecting the cost of a future building, there should be adjustments for known variations from the average and a considerable allowance for normal differences in architectural style. New construction unit costs have been separated from costs of renovating, modernizing, and remodeling. Also, campus improvement costs have been excluded because they have no square foot relevance.

Among the five functional groups of facilities, residential facilities tend to be the least expensive on a square foot basis, $18.50, and research facilities the most expensive, $33.00 per square foot. (See table CC.) The cost of instructional, general, and other auxiliary facilities tends to range very close to the average for all facilities. The large volume of construction included under the instructional group, and within that general category the large proportion of academic classrooms and instructional laboratories, serves as a stabilizing factor. The facilities in the residential group, with their preponderance of dormitories for single students, also tend to be rather consistent in unit-cost computations.

Table CC.—Cost per square foot for *new construction* planned for 1961–65 by higher education institutions, by control, region, and functional group of facilities

(L=less than 0.05 percent)

Region	All groups	Instructional	Research	General	Residential	Other auxiliary
All institutions	**$22.10**	**$23.60**	**$33.00**	**$19.80**	**$18.50**	**$21.50**
North Atlantic	24.80	26.50	35.90	20.30	21.30	23.00
Great Lakes and Plains	22.40	23.90	33.70	24.60	18.50	21.80
Southeast	17.70	19.10	25.00	16.80	15.30	17.50
West and Southwest	22.50	23.70	33.20	17.80	18.60	23.40
Outlying parts	(*)	25.30	------	------	(*)	------
Public institutions	**21.40**	**22.70**	**31.40**	**20.60**	**17.50**	**21.80**
North Atlantic	22.50	23.80	28.80	22.80	18.70	24.60
Great Lakes and Plains	22.30	24.00	33.00	23.50	18.40	22.30
Southeast	17.10	18.00	23.10	17.50	15.10	18.00
West and Southwest	22.90	23.90	33.70	19.60	18.40	23.80
Outlying parts	(*)	25.30	------	------	(*)	------
Private institutions	**23.20**	**25.10**	**35.40**	**18.70**	**19.80**	**21.20**
North Atlantic	25.80	27.80	38.30	19.50	22.40	22.50
Great Lakes and Plains	22.60	23.80	34.80	26.80	18.80	21.30
Southeast	19.20	21.40	30.30	15.80	16.00	16.50
West and Southwest	21.00	23.30	31.00	13.40	19.10	22.20
Outlying parts	------	------	------	------	------	------

*Insufficient data.

At the other extreme in functional variation are such categories as general facilities and auxiliary facilities (other than residential). General facilities may include any type from a warehouse, a garage, or a maintenance shop to a nonteaching hospital; hence, as a group under the designation of "general" the average unit cost has few applications to particular types of functions. Similarly, the facilities in the auxiliary group (other than residential facilities) include a variety of functional types ranging from a bookstore building to a student health infirmary. In the case of this group, however, one specific type, the college union, predominates to the extent of more than two-thirds of the total for the group on a cost basis.

For the total and for three out of the five functional groups, the square foot costs of construction were lower for public institutions than for private institutions. The two groups which were lower for private institutions were auxiliary facilities (other than residential) and general facilities. The margin of difference in the case of auxiliary facilities was slight.

In the West and Southwest region, unit construction costs were lower for private institutions than for public in four of the five functional groups and in the total for all groups. Regional unit cost variations tend to be consistent with results found in other studies. The North Atlantic region reports the highest combined unit cost of the four principal regions, $24.80. The West and Southwest region and the Great Lakes and Plains region follow at $22.50 and $22.40, respectively. The Southeast has the lowest average unit cost at $17.70, as well as the lowest for each functional group. This fact indicates that in general the institutions in that region can expect to obtain approximately one-fourth more space in educational facilities for the money spent than can those institutions in other parts of the country.

There would seem to be no valid reason why a public institution can construct the average college building at a lower square foot cost than can a private institution. There has appeared, however, in various studies a consistent pattern of lower unit costs in public institutions.

Of some value perhaps for rough estimating purposes may be the following table of average new construction costs per square foot for each of 41 functional types among total higher education institutions (table DD).

It should be noted that there are varying degrees of comparability on a cost-per-square-foot basis. Classroom buildings and residential facilities for single students tend to have a greater similarity of basic design, which relates to size and cost. At the opposite extreme are such facilities as heating plants, auditoriums, astronomical observatories, and chapels, each of which tends to be unique in construction and equipment affecting the cost, wherein the number of square feet has little relevance.

There are very few surprises in the unit-cost computations included in the list of 41 functional types. The high cost of physics research facilities,

Table DD.—Number and average square foot cost of new construction projects planned for 1961–65 by total higher education institutions, by primary function of facilities: Aggregate United States

Primary function	No. of projects	Average square foot cost
Instructional facilities:		
Demonstration school	56	$20.30
Fieldhouse	82	18.20
Gymnasium	272	19.50
Home management laboratory house	26	19.30
Instructional classroom	1,588	23.10
Library	504	23.00
Museum	19	33.10
Instructional laboratory	661	25.70
Teaching hospital	73	35.80
Research facilities:		
Agriculture	65	23.20
Astronomy	7	33.50
Biological	55	33.90
Chemistry	23	32.30
Mathematics and statistics	17	20.90
Physics	39	38.10
Other physical sciences	37	30.00
Social sciences	15	30.70
Dentistry	13	33.30
Engineering	50	30.00
Medicine	106	36.90
General facilities:		
Administration building	194	22.70
Armory	2	14.60
Auditorium	87	23.60
Chapel	81	25.50
Extension and experiment station	12	30.90
Faculty club	10	24.10
Garage	22	6.00
Nonteaching hospital	2	34.30
Maintenance shops	88	10.20
Educational office building	29	26.40
Theater	29	26.50
Warehouse	29	12.30
Residential facilities:		
Faculty staff houses	38	17.70
Fraternity and sorority houses	41	17.20
Married students apartments	196	15.60
Men's residence halls	834	18.60
Women's residence halls	797	18.90
President's home	26	17.00
Residence halls with separate units for men and women	139	19.60
Auxiliary facilities:		
College unions	350	22.60
Food facilities	241	22.10

$38.10 per square foot, may reflect the expectation of several institutions to obtain nuclear reactors.

Table EE.—Actual and projected cost per square foot for new construction at higher education institutions: Selected facilities

Primary function	Actual 1958–59	Projected 1961–65
All functions	$19.00	$22.10
Instructional	20.30	23.60
Classroom building	20.00	23.10
Library	17.70	23.00
Instructional laboratories	23.00	25.70
Research	24.00	33.00
General	22.70	19.80
Residential	16.70	18.50
Married students apartments	13.70	15.60
Men's residence halls	17.80	18.60
Women's residence halls	16.80	18.90
Other auxiliary facilities	19.80	21.50
College unions	18.90	22.60
Food service facilities	23.00	22.10

In 1960 a study[1] of actual unit costs of construction of college buildings for one year was made of projects completed in 1958–59, and for purposes of comparison with planned projects a selected few of the results are shown in table EE.

The anticipated unit-cost increase of approximately 16 percent indicated by these examples would seem to imply that the planning of construction budgets, so far as unit costs are concerned, makes allowance for at least normal increases in construction costs in the 5-year period. The same conservatism in planning construction budgets was observed when actual unit costs reported for construction in the years 1957 to 1960 (Planning and Management Data series) were compared with the unit costs anticipated in Part 2 of the Facilities Survey of planned construction for the 15-year period 1956–70.

By Size of Institution

Table FF shows by size categories (opening fall enrollment) the distribution of estimated square feet and estimated cost, as well as computed costs per square foot.

Table FF.—Distribution of new construction (estimated square feet and costs) planned for 1961–65 by total higher education institutions, by size of institution: Aggregate United States

Size category	Square feet (00)	Cost (000)	Cost per square foot
Total	2,789,816	$6,156,001	$22.10
Under 500	198,149	360,758	18.20
500–999	242,905	457,431	18.80
1,000–2,499	454,526	934,874	20.60
2,500–4,999	446,909	878,121	19.60
5,000–9,999	571,638	1,290,655	22.60
10,000 and over	875,689	2,234,159	25.50

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[1] W. Robert Bokelman and Leslie F. Robbins, *Progress in the Construction of Higher Education Facilities, 1951–59*, U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Office of Education, Circular No. 665.

Renovation, Modernization, and Remodeling

To include in this study State-by-State tables for renovation, modernization, and remodeling would produce large tables with many categories having too few projects to provide a meaningful analysis. Hence tables of aggregate amounts only are shown.

The cost range of projects of this type, when computed on a square foot basis, may be very great. In one instance the project may consist of repairing the roof and redecorating the interior, while in another case the complete interior may be gutted and rebuilt, retaining only the classic exterior appearance revered by many generations of alumni. Under such conditions a table of computed average unit costs can have only the most general application to a specific project.

The costs reported are estimated costs, and estimating the cost of renovation is usually more difficult than estimating the cost of new construction. Furthermore, there is a tendency not to plan specific renovation and rehabilitation projects as far ahead as new construction projects.

Several factors may be involved in a decision as to whether to renovate an existing building or to tear it down and replace it with a new structure. There are sometimes sentimental reasons for preserving an old familiar landmark which lends a distinctive character to a campus, even when economic considerations would point to its destruction. Sentiment aside, if a building has structural soundness and is amenable to rehabilitation and modernization, there will be other decisions. Should it be enlarged? Should the interior spaces be rearranged? How does one compare the feasibility on a unit-cost basis of renovation as an alternative to replacing the old building with a new one? The anticipated lower cost per square foot of renovation may be offset in the long view by the expectation of a longer period of service from a new structure, possibly on the order of 50 years as compared to 20. At the same time the new building may be planned to serve better the needs of the activities it will house.

In the extensive renovation of an old building a certain amount of modernization is almost inevitable. New and modern fixtures will be used. Current construction standards will be met. Some safety hazards will be eliminated.

For the rehabilitation projects reported in the 1960 study as having been completed in 1958–59, the combined average cost per square foot was $7.50, about two-thirds of the $11.50 figure developed in the present survey. In both studies a major share of the total renovation activities, by cost, was found to be in the instructional, research, and general functional groups, 83 percent in 1958–59 and increasing to 88 percent in this study. A reciprocally decreasing share is noted in the planned rehabilitation of residential facilities, from 12 percent of the total in 1958–59 to 8 percent in this study.

It is doubtful whether the regional pattern of comparative unit costs of renovation has significance further than to observe that it is the Southeast which in planned renovation projects again produced the lowest unit cost, $9.40 vs. $11.50 for all regions (table GG). Planned renovation of research facilities was expected to be more expensive than other functional types, $18.40 per square foot, and residential the least expensive, $9.50.

Table GG.—Cost per square foot of *rehabilitation* projects planned for 1961–65 by total higher education institutions, by functional group of facilities, region, and type of institution

Region and type of institution	All groups	Instructional	Research	General	Residential	Other auxiliary
Region						
Total	**$11.50**	**$10.50**	**$18.40**	**$12.50**	**$9.50**	**$11.20**
North Atlantic	12.70	13.30	13.40	12.10	8.10	13.40
Great Lakes and Plains	11.60	9.70	26.10	13.40	9.10	5.70
Southeast	9.40	8.20	18.10	10.30	9.10	11.60
West and Southwest	13.00	11.80	27.20	15.90	17.60	12.50
Outlying parts	------	------	------	------	------	------
Type of institution						
Universities	12.60	11.30	18.40	15.70	7.70	11.50
Liberal arts colleges	8.70	9.00	12.30	7.70	8.50	9.70
Teachers colleges	8.50	8.10	------	10.30	10.00	10.70
Independent technological schools	10.70	11.30	8.70	10.20	15.70	(*)
Theological schools	5.90	5.80	------	------	6.30	------
Independent professional schools	18.30	10.90	27.50	5.00	16.70	31.70
Junior colleges	8.90	7.90	------	12.50	5.00	11.20

*Insufficient data.

Table 28A.—Estimated cost and square feet of *new construction* projects planned by *public* and *private* higher education institutions, first term 1960–61 to first term 1965–66, by functional group, State, and region

(Dollars are in thousands and square feet are in hundreds)

Region and State	Total		Instructional		Research		General		Residential		Other auxiliary	
	Square feet	Cost	Square feet	Cost	Square feet	Cost	Square feet	Cost	Square feet	Cost	Square feet	Cost
Total	**2,789,816**	**$6,156,001**	**1,352,891**	**$3,187,124**	**164,460**	**$542,007**	**152,195**	**$301,983**	**935,035**	**$1,725,926**	**185,235**	**$398,961**
North Atlantic	**659,579**	**1,637,405**	**325,240**	**861,922**	**39,815**	**142,755**	**34,249**	**69,649**	**209,545**	**446,367**	**50,730**	**116,712**
Connecticut	32,794	87,003	15,666	48,777	--------	--------	947	2,531	13,697	30,239	2,484	5,456
Delaware	5,918	15,721	3,261	8,923	--------	--------	30	50	2,280	5,923	347	825
District of Columbia	22,124	51,885	12,116	32,179	889	2,816	2,613	2,875	6,291	13,565	215	450
Maine	16,381	23,865	8,848	9,352	--------	--------	500	600	6,675	13,195	358	718
Maryland	41,607	93,594	15,933	35,293	9,032	24,951	3,494	7,452	10,627	18,838	2,521	7,060
Massachusetts	109,916	251,483	49,520	129,314	2,908	9,464	6,381	10,468	34,285	74,907	16,822	27,330
New Hampshire	10,608	29,682	4,376	11,235	--------	--------	296	926	3,957	7,871	1,979	9,650
New Jersey	59,471	146,895	25,096	26,534	3,703	11,907	2,292	4,179	21,338	48,844	7,042	19,431
New York	179,437	470,935	91,030	244,983	16,928	70,337	6,476	15,418	54,958	116,157	10,045	24,040
Pennsylvania	165,234	432,043	91,109	262,030	5,866	21,528	10,626	24,240	49,559	105,093	8,074	19,152
Rhode Island	7,327	17,655	3,063	7,578	109	344	250	300	3,062	6,833	843	2,600
Vermont	8,762	16,644	5,222	9,724	380	1,408	344	610	2,816	4,902	--------	--------
Great Lakes and Plains	**852,414**	**1,908,214**	**420,226**	**1,006,331**	**41,918**	**141,431**	**36,711**	**90,222**	**305,629**	**565,694**	**47,930**	**104,536**
Illinois	164,962	439,000	86,259	239,639	14,092	54,240	7,420	17,787	46.850	98,230	10,341	29,104
Indiana	99,902	221,475	45,659	106,870	4.882	13,660	2,913	6,188	43,082	85,053	3,366	9,704
Iowa	48,910	102,708	20,596	42,892	4,578	11,779	3,155	6,925	15,498	29,210	5,083	11,902
Kansas	53,246	103,484	25,952	57,286	661	770	1,736	3,310	21,749	35,872	3,148	6,246
Michigan	143,212	348,066	83,537	219,500	7,108	28,091	4,192	15,321	42,387	78,936	5,988	6,218
Minnesota	57,481	121,511	33,366	73,829	797	2,500	4,613	10,862	17,438	30,291	1,267	4,029
Missouri	68,994	133,351	27,064	61,026	2,290	7,550	2,730	6,396	30,524	45,640	6,386	12,739
Nebraska	18,431	35,931	6,582	14,164	1,090	3,300	1,229	1,720	8,600	14,737	930	2,010
North Dakota	13,028	21,527	5,656	9,679	--------	--------	1,812	3,223	4,715	7,351	845	1,274
Ohio	110,929	235,048	42,640	96,159	4,575	14,179	4,838	11,905	52,373	99,561	6,503	13,244
South Dakota	11,846	21,205	6,238	11,526	--------	--------	--------	--------	4,284	6,938	1,324	2,741
Wisconsin	61,473	124,908	36,677	73,761	1,845	5,362	2,073	6,585	18,129	33,875	2,749	5,325
Southeast	**556,937**	**987,771**	**267,817**	**512,193**	**20,583**	**51,462**	**22,732**	**38,219**	**203,817**	**312,410**	**41,988**	**73,487**
Alabama	66,150	104,821	26,395	46,179	3,580	6,691	3,036	4,061	28,116	40,604	5,023	7,286
Arkansas	24,878	39,334	11,221	17,445	1,800	4,445	1,375	1,466	8,279	11,939	2,203	4,039
Florida	46,790	98,965	28,427	66,586	560	1,253	894	1,489	12,337	21,550	4,572	8,087
Georgia	51,850	97,224	23,421	49,070	1,680	7,213	4,118	7,918	21,012	30,373	1,619	2,650
Kentucky	50,043	84,143	23,459	38,064	3,000	6,000	2,621	3,843	18,827	31,485	2,136	4,751
Louisiana	41,901	81,541	18,304	39,731	320	500	2,903	3,130	16,274	28,317	4,100	9,863
Mississippi	40,365	65,296	14,793	30,151	1,813	4,353	70	125	20,202	25,083	3,487	5,584
North Carolina	84,533	163,259	47,165	100,065	2,991	7,964	2,450	5,887	23,446	35,450	8,481	13,893
South Carolina	17,244	27,228	7,286	12,297	515	1,083	71	275	8,471	12,073	901	1,500
Tennessee	50,443	77,664	26,484	36,027	2,530	7,910	547	1,240	18,812	29,706	2,070	2,781
Virginia	64,471	115,038	33,857	63,828	1,794	4,050	3,277	5,710	21,325	33,027	4,218	8,423
West Virginia	18,269	33,258	7,005	12,750	--------	--------	1,370	3,075	6,716	12,803	3,178	4,630
West and Southwest	**720,126**	**1,620,607**	**338,888**	**804,854**	**62,144**	**206,359**	**58,503**	**103,893**	**216,004**	**401,275**	**44,587**	**104,226**
Alaska	5,357	13,693	2,577	6,003	115	390	300	600	2,020	5,500	345	1,200
Arizona	34,093	61,238	11,047	26,493	605	1,745	3,210	6,420	18,471	24,341	760	2,239
California	308,118	824,029	173,609	470,086	36,836	137,781	26,782	48,461	53,380	119,278	17,511	48,423
Colorado	51,530	110,976	28,499	65,183	2,765	7,629	1,456	2,715	14,412	25,542	4,398	9,907
Hawaii	9,966	21,361	1,675	3,892	2,008	5,391	690	1,194	4,309	7,906	1,284	2,978
Idaho	8,311	15,631	4,065	7,705	--------	--------	155	427	2,705	4,510	1,386	2,989
Montana	8,929	13,681	1,559	1,836	720	950	250	350	5,281	8,236	1,119	2,309
Nevada	4,570	11,126	2,640	6,813	--------	--------	--------	--------	1,730	3,710	200	603
New Mexico	28.422	33,197	18,482	18,179	410	2,508	190	320	8,190	10,415	1,150	1,775
Oklahoma	22,293	43,864	8,084	20,065	--------	--------	1,417	2,855	11,991	19,720	801	1,224
Oregon	37.262	75,415	15,411	33,883	2,263	5,381	2,290	4,930	15,413	27,103	1,885	4,118
Texas	84,995	166,504	31,086	61,291	7,356	20,344	4,034	8,683	34,796	61,772	7,723	14,414
Utah	62,805	110,829	21,782	46,044	2,834	5,914	14,187	19,037	19,592	30,864	4,410	8,970
Washington	49,295	113,062	17,511	35,882	6,232	18,326	3,240	7,484	20,697	48,293	1,615	3,077
Wyoming	4,180	6,001	861	1,499	--------	--------	302	417	3,017	4,085	--------	--------
Outlying parts	**760**	**2,004**	**720**	**1,824**	--------	--------	--------	--------	40	180	--------	--------
Canal Zone	240	980	200	800	--------	--------	--------	--------	40	180	--------	--------
Puerto Rico	520	1,024	520	1,024	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------

Table 28B.—Estimated cost and square feet of *new construction* projects planned by *public* higher education institutions, first term 1960–61 to first term 1965–66, by functional group, State, and region

(Dollars are in thousands and square feet are in hundreds)

Region and State	Total		Instructional		Research		General		Residential		Other auxiliary	
	Square feet	Cost	Square feet	Cost	Square feet	Cost	Square feet	Cost	Square feet	Cost	Square feet	Cost
Total	**1,712,040**	**$3,657,275**	**866,536**	**$1,965,691**	**100,994**	**$317,219**	**88,434**	**$182,453**	**561,414**	**$985,270**	**94,662**	**$206,642**
North Atlantic	**199,052**	**447,875**	**107,284**	**255,546**	**10,362**	**29,861**	**8,759**	**19,930**	**60,988**	**113,896**	**11,659**	**28,642**
Connecticut	6,718	16,308	2,660	7,692	------	------	419	1,385	3,050	5,800	589	1,431
Delaware	5,100	13,746	2,850	7,723	------	------	30	50	2,040	5,573	180	400
District of Columbia	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------
Maine	15,294	22,099	8,649	9,144	------	------	500	600	6,035	12,087	110	268
Maryland	26,321	52,367	11,888	24,918	4,248	9,919	644	1,327	8,426	13,138	1,115	3,065
Massachusetts	21,559	47,279	11,203	26,737	635	1,999	8	28	8,078	14,850	1,635	3,665
New Hampshire	3,392	7,308	1,716	3,735	------	------	76	76	1,270	2,647	330	850
New Jersey	28,585	69,106	15,129	38,301	1,103	3,602	635	1,484	8,756	17,436	2,962	8,283
New York	30,781	85,129	21,675	60,386	2,840	10,000	1,536	3,858	2,730	5,865	2,000	5,020
Pennsylvania	49,380	109,239	24,720	62,462	1,156	2,933	4,617	10,662	16,882	29,822	2,005	3,360
Rhode Island	5,628	12,816	2,519	6,133	------	------	250	300	2,126	4,083	733	2,300
Vermont	6,294	12,478	4,275	8,315	380	1,408	44	160	1,595	2,595	------	------
Great Lakes and Plains	**573,808**	**1,279,313**	**299,896**	**719,600**	**23,927**	**78,803**	**24,406**	**57,247**	**202,238**	**371,610**	**23,341**	**52,053**
Illinois	93,084	238,622	56,905	156,745	2,257	9,190	5,107	9,656	23,969	48,512	4,846	14,519
Indiana	75,976	174,218	33,790	82,820	3,680	10,257	2,021	4,447	34,786	69,970	1,699	6,724
Iowa	25,740	57,863	11,673	26,316	4,578	11,779	2,202	4,480	5,118	9,365	2,169	5,923
Kansas	40,535	80,573	19,909	45,774	661	770	1,656	3,060	16,395	27,225	1,914	3,744
Michigan	130,100	323,387	77,091	205,954	7,108	28,091	3,556	14,242	37,185	70,770	5,160	4,330
Minnesota	38,058	78,398	22,402	48,790	797	2,500	3,333	7,162	10,729	17,717	797	2,229
Missouri	26,680	43,402	8,170	11,511	330	2,400	946	851	15,337	24,222	1,897	4,418
Nebraska	13,677	27,495	4,388	9,964	1,090	3,300	744	850	6,725	11,731	730	1,650
North Dakota	12,633	21,062	5,656	9,679	------	------	1,812	3,223	4,550	7,145	615	1,015
Ohio	62,261	126,959	24,760	54,035	1,581	5,154	1,706	4,351	33,334	61,539	880	1,880
South Dakota	10,105	17,795	5,610	10,026	------	------	------	------	3,171	5,028	1,324	2,741
Wisconsin	44,959	89,539	29,542	57,986	1,845	5,362	1,323	4,925	10,939	18,386	1,310	2,880
Southeast	**383,449**	**654,959**	**180,806**	**325,836**	**15,160**	**35,046**	**14,043**	**24,528**	**145,493**	**219,239**	**27,947**	**50,310**
Alabama	57,946	92,379	23,247	41,507	3,580	6,691	2,769	3,796	24,443	35,124	3,907	5,261
Arkansas	21,254	33,419	10,296	15,540	1,760	4,195	1,275	1,416	6,130	8,969	1,793	3,299
Florida	32,229	61,639	18,746	36,652	560	1,253	644	1,079	9,017	16,068	3,262	6,587
Georgia	34,952	63,194	14,184	27,440	380	3,913	2,758	5,358	16,901	25,373	729	1,110
Kentucky	35,429	60,321	18,004	28.218	3,000	6,000	910	1,242	12,065	21,199	1,450	3,662
Louisiana	24,818	43,107	9,244	15,331	320	500	877	1,880	11,583	18,263	2,794	7,133
Mississippi	36,123	59,557	12,567	27,172	1,813	4,353	70	125	18,303	22,452	3,370	5,455
North Carolina	51,599	88,893	29,072	52,921	1,438	3,008	1,098	2,622	14,527	21,445	5,464	8,897
South Carolina	11,894	18,895	5,047	8,962	515	1,083	------	------	6,332	8,850	------	------
Tennessee	13,498	21,420	6,111	9,800	------	------	------	------	7,317	11,520	70	100
Virginia	49,453	85,645	27,838	50,643	1,794	4,050	2,492	4,285	14,756	21,856	2,573	4,811
West Virginia	14,254	26,490	6,450	11,650	------	------	1,150	2,725	4,119	8,120	2,535	3,995
West and Southwest	**554,971**	**1,273,124**	**277,830**	**662,885**	**51,545**	**173,509**	**41,226**	**80,748**	**152,655**	**280,345**	**31,715**	**75,637**
Alaska	5,357	13,693	2,577	6,003	115	390	300	600	2,020	5,500	345	1,200
Arizona	33,814	60,268	11,047	26,493	605	1,745	3,060	6,170	18,432	23,780	670	2,080
California	245,348	659,133	146,374	393,655	30,728	116,481	23,489	40,980	36,642	68,975	14,115	39,042
Colorado	41,383	92,484	24,664	57,316	2,765	7,629	801	1,725	8,955	16,157	4,198	9,657
Hawaii	9,770	21,164	1,675	3,892	2,008	5,391	690	1,194	4,113	7,709	1,284	2,978
Idaho	3,810	8,884	1,829	3,368	------	------	55	27	1,800	3,000	1,126	2,489
Montana	7,237	9,708	1,559	1,836	720	950	------	------	4,067	5,465	891	1,457
Nevada	4,570	11,126	2,640	6,813	------	------	------	------	1,730	3,710	200	603
New Mexico	28,422	33,197	18,482	18,179	410	2,508	190	320	8,190	10,415	1,150	1,775
Oklahoma	20,230	39,596	8,084	20,065	------	------	800	855	10,797	17,894	549	782
Oregon	30,608	64,101	14,256	31,683	1,973	4,831	2,290	4,930	10,828	19,707	1,261	2,950
Texas	50,644	96,597	15,966	32,643	5,005	13,044	1,562	2,719	24,575	42,484	3,536	5,707
Utah	30,271	66,967	14,813	32,342	984	2,214	5,087	14,727	8,067	14,894	1,320	2,790
Washington	38,327	90.205	13,003	27,098	6,232	18,326	2,600	6,084	15,422	36,570	1,070	2,127
Wyoming	4,180	6,001	861	1,499	------	------	302	417	3,017	4,085	------	------
Outlying parts	**760**	**2,004**	**720**	**1,824**	------	------	------	------	**40**	**180**	------	------
Canal Zone	240	980	200	800	------	------	------	------	40	180	------	------
Puerto Rico	520	1,024	520	1,024	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------

Table 28C.—Estimated cost and square feet of *new construction* projects planned by *private* higher education institutions, first term 1960–61 to first term 1965–66, by functional group, State, and region

(Dollars are in thousands and square feet are in hundreds)

Region and State	Total		Instructional		Research		General		Residential		Other auxiliary	
	Square feet	Cost	Square feet	Cost	Square feet	Cost	Square feet	Cost	Square feet	Cost	Square feet	Cost
Total	**1,077,776**	**$2,498,726**	**486,355**	**$1,221,433**	**63,466**	**$224,788**	**63,761**	**$119,530**	**373,621**	**$740,656**	**90,573**	**$192,319**
North Atlantic	**460,527**	**1,189,530**	**217,956**	**606,376**	**29,453**	**112,894**	**25,490**	**49,719**	**148,557**	**332,471**	**39,071**	**88,070**
Connecticut	26,076	70. 695	13,006	41,085	---	---	528	1,146	10,647	24,439	1,895	4,025
Delaware	818	1,975	411	1,200	---	---	---	---	240	350	167	425
District of Columbia	22,124	51,885	12,116	32,179	889	2,816	2,613	2,875	6,291	13,565	215	450
Maine	1,087	1,766	199	208	---	---	---	---	640	1,108	248	450
Maryland	15,286	41,227	4,045	10,375	4,784	15,032	2,850	6,125	2,201	5,700	1,406	3,995
Massachusetts	88,357	204,204	38,317	102,577	2,273	7,465	6,373	10,440	26,207	60,057	15,187	23,665
New Hampshire	7,216	22,374	2,660	7,500	---	---	220	850	2,687	5,224	1,649	8,800
New Jersey	30,886	77,789	9,967	24,233	2,600	8,305	1,657	2,695	12,582	31,408	4,080	11,148
New York	148,656	385,806	69,355	184,597	14,088	60,337	4,940	11,560	52,228	110,292	8,045	19,020
Pennsylvania	115,854	322,804	66,389	99,568	4,710	18,595	6,009	13,578	32,677	75,271	6,069	15,792
Rhode Island	1,699	4,839	544	1,445	109	344	---	---	936	2,750	110	300
Vermont	2,468	4,166	947	1,409	---	---	300	450	1,221	2,307	---	---
Great Lakes and Plains	**278,606**	**628,901**	**120,330**	**286,731**	**17,991**	**62,628**	**12,305**	**32,975**	**103,391**	**194,084**	**24,589**	**52,483**
Illinois	71,878	200,378	29,354	82,894	11,835	45,050	2,313	8,131	22,881	49,718	5,495	14,585
Indiana	23,926	47,257	11,869	24,050	1,202	3,403	892	1,741	8,296	15,083	1,667	2,980
Iowa	23,170	44,845	8,923	16,576	---	---	953	2,445	10,380	19,845	2,914	5,979
Kansas	12,711	22,911	6,043	11,512	---	---	80	250	5,354	8,647	1,234	2,502
Michigan	13.112	24,679	6,446	13,546	---	---	636	1,079	5,202	8,166	828	1,888
Minnesota	19,423	43,113	10,964	25,039	---	---	1,280	3,700	6,709	12,574	470	1,800
Missouri	42,314	89,949	18,894	49,515	1,960	5,150	1,784	5,545	15,187	21,418	4,489	8,321
Nebraska	4,754	8,436	2,194	4,200	---	---	485	870	1,875	3,006	200	360
North Dakota	395	465	---	---	---	---	---	---	165	206	230	259
Ohio	48. 668	108,089	17,880	42,124	2,994	9,025	3,132	7,554	19,039	38,022	5,623	11,364
South Dakota	1,741	3,410	628	1. 500	---	---	---	---	1,113	1,910	---	---
Wisconsin	16,514	35,369	7. 135	15,775	---	---	750	1,660	7,190	15,489	1,439	2,445
Southeast	**173,488**	**332,812**	**87,011**	**186,357**	**5,423**	**16,416**	**8,689**	**13,691**	**58,324**	**93,171**	**14,041**	**23,177**
Alabama	8,204	12,442	3,148	4,672	---	---	267	265	3,673	5,480	1,116	2,025
Arkansas	3,624	5,915	925	1,905	40	250	100	50	2,149	2,970	410	740
Florida	14,561	37,326	9,681	29,934	---	---	250	410	3,320	5,482	1,310	1,500
Georgia	16,898	34,030	9,237	21,630	1,300	3,300	1,360	2,560	4,111	5,000	890	1,540
Kentucky	14,614	23,822	5,455	9,846	---	---	1,711	2,601	6,762	10,286	686	1,089
Louisiana	17,083	38,434	9,060	24,400	---	---	2,026	1,250	4,691	10,054	1,306	2,730
Mississippi	4,242	5,739	2,226	2,979	---	---	---	---	1,899	2,631	117	129
North Carolina	32,934	74,366	18,093	47,144	1,553	4,956	1,352	3,265	8,919	14.005	3,017	4,996
South Carolina	5,350	8,333	2,239	3,335	---	---	71	275	2,139	3,223	901	1,500
Tennessee	36,945	56,244	20,373	26,227	2,530	7,910	547	1,240	11,495	18,186	2,000	2,681
Virginia	15,018	29,393	6,019	13,185	---	---	785	1,425	6,569	11,171	1,645	3,612
West Virginia	4,015	6,768	555	1,100	---	---	220	350	2,597	4,683	643	635
West and Southwest	**165,155**	**347,483**	**61,058**	**141,969**	**10,599**	**32,850**	**17,277**	**23,145**	**63,349**	**120,930**	**12,872**	**28,589**
Alaska	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Arizona	279	970	---	---	---	---	150	250	39	561	90	159
California	62,770	164,896	27,235	76,431	6,108	21,300	3,293	7,481	22,738	50,303	3,396	9,381
Colorado	10,147	18,492	3,835	7,867	---	---	655	990	5,457	9,385	200	250
Hawaii	196	197	---	---	---	---	---	---	196	197	---	---
Idaho	3,501	6,747	2,236	4,337	---	---	100	400	905	1,510	260	500
Montana	1,692	3,973	---	---	---	---	250	350	1,214	2,771	228	852
Nevada	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
New Mexico	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Oklahoma	2,063	4,268	---	---	---	---	617	2,000	1,194	1,826	252	442
Oregon	6,654	11,314	1,155	2,200	290	550	---	---	4,585	7,396	624	1,168
Texas	34,351	69,907	15,120	28,648	2,351	7,300	2,472	5,964	10,221	19,288	4,187	8,707
Utah	32,534	43,862	6,969	13,702	1,850	3,700	9,100	4,310	11,525	15,970	3,090	6,180
Washington	10,968	22,857	4,508	8,784	---	---	640	1,400	5,275	11,723	545	950
Wyoming	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Outlying parts	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Canal Zone	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Puerto Rico	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

Table 29.—Estimated cost and square feet of *new construction* projects planned by higher education institutions, first term 1960–61 to first term 1965–66, by functional group, control, and type of institution: Aggregate United States

(Dollars are in thousands and square feet are in hundreds)

Type of institution and control	Total		Instructional		Research		General		Residential		Other auxiliary	
	Square feet	Cost	Square feet	Cost	Square feet	Cost	Square feet	Cost	Square feet	Cost	Square feet	Cost
Total	**2,789,816**	**$6,156,001**	**1,352,891**	**$3,187,124**	**164,460**	**$542,007**	**152,195**	**$301,983**	**935,035**	**$1,725,926**	**185,235**	**$398,961**
Universities	1,366,591	3,354,160	637,675	1,710,503	145,741	487,118	81,958	159,924	429,822	819,120	71,395	177,495
Liberal arts	672,949	1,385,236	312,727	682,440	7,648	19,073	35,846	82,567	254,879	473,942	61,849	127,214
Teachers	367,367	654,471	166,166	306,570	595	1,472	11,465	20,174	167,956	285,234	21,185	41,021
Technological	89,792	217,811	47,768	121,265	4,272	15,393	6,909	9,654	22,264	48,133	8,579	23,266
Theological	31,314	44,813	7,586	13,162	---	---	2,396	4,428	19,212	24,883	2,120	2,340
Other professional	50,653	115,612	32,755	71,537	5,935	18,108	1,856	3,644	9,091	20,308	1,016	2,015
Junior colleges	211,150	383,998	148,214	281,647	269	843	11,765	21,592	31,811	54,306	19,091	25,610
Public	**1,712,040**	**3,657,275**	**866,536**	**1,965,691**	**100,994**	**317,219**	**88,434**	**182,453**	**561,414**	**985,270**	**94,662**	**206,642**
Universities	915,352	2,127,352	424,092	1,070,120	92,995	295,044	54,634	117,746	296,232	532,488	47,399	111,954
Liberal arts	237,097	487,508	128,407	287,262	5,490	13,581	8,847	18,698	81,385	141,346	12,968	26,621
Teachers	362,844	644,348	165,098	304,090	595	1,472	11,365	19,974	164,860	278,307	20,926	40,505
Technological	37,195	89,480	22,163	57,840	1,130	5,196	3,629	6,504	7,023	12,628	3,250	7,312
Theological	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Other professional	3,473	7,045	1,539	3,218	515	1,083	1,419	2,744	---	---	---	---
Junior colleges	156,079	301,542	125,237	243,161	269	843	8,540	16,787	11,914	20,501	10,119	20,250
Private	**1,077,802**	**2,498,726**	**486,355**	**1,221,433**	**63,466**	**224,788**	**63,761**	**119,530**	**373,621**	**740,656**	**90,599**	**192,319**
Universities	451,325	1,226,928	213,583	640,383	52,746	192,074	27,324	42,178	133,590	286,632	24,082	65,661
Liberal arts	435,852	897,728	184,320	395,178	2,158	5,492	26,999	63,869	173,494	332,596	48,881	100,593
Teachers	4,523	10,123	1,068	2,480	---	---	100	200	3,096	6,927	259	516
Technological	52,597	128,231	25,605	63,425	3,142	10,197	3,280	3,150	15,241	35,505	5,329	15,954
Theological	31,314	44,813	7,586	13,162	---	---	2,396	4,428	19,212	24,883	2,120	2,340
Other professional	47,120	108,447	31,216	68,319	5,420	17,025	437	900	9,091	20,308	956	1,895
Junior colleges	55,071	82,456	22,977	38,486	---	---	3,225	4,805	19,897	33,805	8,972	5,360

Table 30.—Estimated cost and square feet of *new construction* projects planned by higher education institutions, first term 1960–61 to first term 1965–66, by functional group, control, and size of institution: Aggregate United States

(Dollars are in thousands and square feet are in hundreds)

Size of institution and control	Total		Instructional		Research		General		Residential		Other auxiliary	
	Square feet	Cost	Square feet	Cost	Square feet	Cost	Square feet	Cost	Square feet	Cost	Square feet	Cost
Total	**2,789,816**	**$6,156,001**	**1,352,891**	**$3,187,124**	**164,460**	**$542,007**	**152,195**	**$301,983**	**935,035**	**$1,725,926**	**185,235**	**$398,961**
Below 500	198,149	360,758	94,398	187,767	3,660	10,084	11,266	22,983	68,207	111,046	20,618	28,878
500–999	242,905	457,431	120,954	222,942	3,999	12,733	14,539	31,107	78,739	145,720	24,674	44,929
1,000–2,499	454,526	934,874	215,127	460,081	11,119	39,064	20,749	44,505	170,666	313,510	36,865	77,714
2,500–4,999	446,909	878,121	216,277	429,391	12,717	42,122	19,075	39,090	173,108	308,295	25,732	59,223
5,000–9,999	571,638	1,290,658	279,325	682,411	40,252	122,296	27,299	52,469	195,746	363,519	29,016	69,963
10,000 and over	875,689	2,234,159	426,810	1,204,532	92,713	315,708	59,267	111,829	248,569	483,836	48,330	118,254
Public	**1,712,040**	**3,657,275**	**866,536**	**1,965,691**	**100,994**	**317,219**	**88,434**	**182,453**	**561,414**	**985,270**	**94,662**	**206,642**
Below 500	42,671	96,529	27,755	67,337	1,540	4,159	1,997	4,640	8,337	13,737	3,042	6,656
500–999	72,947	115,324	51,443	79,676	515	1,083	1,336	3,456	14,373	22,964	5,280	8,145
1,000–2,499	242,783	470,832	123,333	248,055	7,552	27,807	11,262	19,643	85,387	145,027	15,249	30,300
2,500–4,999	348,670	648,834	168,285	323,583	4,232	14,846	16,681	33,290	139,148	234,784	20,324	42,331
5,000–9,999	368,657	733,445	179,258	376,460	19,070	49,373	16,280	35,206	137,980	237,820	16,069	34,586
10,000 and over	636,312	1,592,311	316,462	870,580	68,085	219,951	40,878	86,218	176,189	330,938	34,698	84,624
Private	**1,077,776**	**2,498,726**	**486,355**	**1,221,433**	**63,466**	**224,788**	**63,761**	**119,530**	**373,621**	**740,656**	**90,573**	**192,319**
Below 500	155,478	264,229	66,643	120,430	2,120	5,925	9,269	18,343	59,870	97,309	17,576	22,222
500–999	169,958	342,107	69,511	143,266	3,484	11,650	13,203	27,651	64,366	122,756	19,394	36,784
1,000–2,499	211,743	464,042	91,794	212,026	3,567	11,257	9,487	24,862	85,279	168,483	21,616	47,414
2,500–4,999	98,239	229,287	47,992	105,808	8,485	27,276	2,394	5,800	33,960	73,511	5,408	16,892
5,000–9,999	202,981	557,213	100,067	305,951	21,182	72,923	11,019	17,263	57,766	125,699	12,947	35,377
10,000 and over	239,377	641,848	110,348	333,952	24,628	95,757	18,389	25,611	72,380	152,898	13,632	33,630

Table 31.—Estimated cost and square feet of *rehabilitation* projects planned by *public* and *private* higher education institutions, first term 1960–61 to first term 1965–66, by functional group, State, and region

(Dollars are in thousands and square feet are in hundreds)

Region and State	Total		Instructional		Research		General		Residental		Other auxiliary	
	Square feet	Cost	Square feet	Cost	Square feet	Cost	Square feet	Cost	Square feet	Cost	Square feet	Cost
Total	**127,127**	**$146,460**	**82,055**	**$86,038**	**14,616**	**$26,838**	**13,276**	**$16,561**	**12,901**	**$12,218**	**4,279**	**$4,805**
North Atlantic	**32,843**	**41,724**	**16,794**	**22,286**	**7,827**	**10,490**	**3,610**	**4,375**	**3,049**	**2,472**	**1,563**	**2,101**
Connecticut	172	200	72	50					100	150		
Delaware	910	736	910	736								
District of Columbia	1,198	750			94	150			1,104	600		
Maine	1,330	1,230	470	485			810	740	50	5		
Maryland	5,811	4,593	1,527	1,150	4,264	3,433	20	10				
Massachusetts	2,419	2,940	1,146	1,190			1,000	1,300	124	150	149	300
New Hampshire	270	620	150	470					120	150		
New Jersey	777	944	777	944								
New York	10,314	20,483	5,587	12,266	1,772	3,889	1,410	2,100	865	1,027	680	1,201
Pennsylvania	9,332	8,828	5,919	4,695	1,697	3,018	370	225	686	390	660	500
Rhode Island												
Vermont	310	400	236	300							74	100
Great Lakes and Plains	**41,315**	**47,891**	**29,961**	**28,938**	**4,237**	**11,062**	**3,893**	**5,234**	**2,425**	**2,199**	**799**	**458**
Illinois	596	1,076	134	363	97	338	170	200	150	125	45	50
Indiana	6,864	4,497	5,221	2,829			851	1,258	792	410		
Iowa	870	990	460	630			160	150			250	210
Kansas	3,080	3,387	1,709	2,127	997	1,172	374	88				
Michigan	6,829	9,405	6,681	8,876	148	529						
Minnesota	226	250	120	50			30	75			76	125
Missouri	6,472	12,295	3,593	3,329	2,223	8,348	178	193	400	375	78	50
Nebraska	812	700	812	700								
North Dakota												
Ohio	14,243	14,348	9,908	9,091	772	675	2,130	3,270	1,083	1,289	350	23
South Dakota	270	300	270	300								
Wisconsin	1,053	643	1,053	643								
Southeast	**32,994**	**30,952**	**18,989**	**15,641**	**1,811**	**3,273**	**4,002**	**4,140**	**6,527**	**5,967**	**1,665**	**1,931**
Alabama	1,870	1,435	370	475			600	330	900	630		
Arkansas	4,499	1,478	3,149	1,158			370	90	980	230		
Florida	65	70									65	70
Georgia	3,662	2,364	1,569	668			399	356	1,370	1,240	324	100
Kentucky	3,222	2,196	1,757	826	764	750	469	250			232	370
Louisiana	2,748	3,310	1,800	2,000					948	1,310		
Mississippi	1,049	960	155	120			480	600	414	240		
North Carolina	4,308	5,651	3,297	4,440			400	971	331	45	280	195
South Carolina	390	750	390	750								
Tennessee	2,644	2,635	1,741	1,740	123	395	550	400			230	100
Virginia	8,026	9,493	4,761	3,464	924	2,128	573	783	1,234	2,022	534	1,096
West Virginia	511	610					161	360	350	250		
West and Southwest	**19,975**	**25,893**	**16,311**	**19,173**	**741**	**2,013**	**1,171**	**2,812**	**900**	**1,580**	**252**	**315**
Alaska	40	40	40	40								
Arizona												
California	6,409	11,551	4,298	7,412	682	1,928	573	770	660	1,208	196	233
Colorado	2,791	3,222	2,735	3,140							56	82
Hawaii	44	24	24	20			20	4				
Idaho	330	293	330	293								
Montana	370	459	130	87					240	372		
Nevada												
New Mexico												
Oklahoma	1,579	1,375	1,379	1,075			200	300				
Oregon	1,082	650	1,082	650								
Texas	1,200	1,910	580	900			620	1,010				
Utah	1,163	1,296	1,163	1,296								
Washington	4,967	5,073	4,550	4,260	59	85	358	728				
Wyoming												
Outlying parts												
Canal Zone												
Puerto Rico												

Table 32.—Estimated cost and square feet of *rehabilitation* projects planned by *public* and *private* higher education institutions, first term 1960–61 to first term 1965–66, by functional group, region, and type of institution

(Dollars are in thousands and square feet are in hundreds)

Region and type of institution	Total		Instructional		Research		General		Residential		Other auxiliary	
	Square feet	Cost	Square feet	Cost	Square feet	Cost	Square feet	Cost	Square feet	Cost	Square feet	Cost
Total	**127,127**	**$146,460**	**82,055**	**$86,038**	**14,616**	**$26,838**	**13,276**	**$16,561**	**12,901**	**$12,218**	**4,279**	**$4,805**
Universities	81,974	103,165	55,721	62,845	13,222	24,300	6,757	10,575	4,704	3,644	1,570	1,801
Liberal arts	23,084	20,100	12,780	11,443	30	37	3,471	2,676	5,604	4,777	1,199	1,167
Teachers	8,808	7,527	7,019	5,672	---	---	1,390	1,430	50	50	349	375
Technological	4,601	4,918	2,016	2,275	664	576	774	790	797	1,254	350	23
Theological	349	205	285	165	---	---	---	---	64	40	---	---
Other professional	3,378	6,171	1,017	1,112	700	1,925	20	10	1,382	2,303	259	821
Junior colleges	4,933	4,374	3,217	2,526	---	---	864	1,080	300	150	552	618
North Atlantic	**32,843**	**41,724**	**16,794**	**22,286**	**7,827**	**10,490**	**3,610**	**4,375**	**3,049**	**2,472**	**1,563**	**2,101**
Universities	24,885	33,081	12,551	17,522	7,470	10,043	1,900	2,715	1,624	1,100	1,340	1,701
Liberal arts	3,756	3,170	1,386	835	---	---	1,230	1,290	1,140	1,045	---	---
Teachers	1,129	1,285	595	825	---	---	460	360	---	---	74	100
Technological	1,557	2,367	1,135	1,893	357	447	---	---	65	27	---	---
Theological	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Other professional	409	485	169	175	---	---	20	10	220	300	---	---
Junior colleges	1,107	1,336	958	1,036	---	---	---	---	---	---	149	300
Great Lakes and Plains	**41,315**	**47,891**	**29,961**	**28,938**	**4,237**	**11,062**	**3,893**	**5,234**	**2,425**	**2,199**	**799**	**458**
Universities	27,758	36,345	19,924	20,624	3,900	10,896	2,133	3,636	1,801	1,189	---	---
Liberal arts	9,058	7,703	6,952	5,437	30	37	1,081	834	624	1,010	371	385
Teachers	2,284	2,756	2,284	2,756	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Technological	1,897	792	731	76	307	129	509	564	---	---	350	23
Theological	50	25	50	25	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Other professional	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Junior colleges	268	270	20	20	---	---	170	200	---	---	78	50
Southeast	**32,994**	**30,952**	**18,989**	**15,641**	**1,811**	**3,273**	**4,002**	**4,140**	**6,527**	**5,967**	**1,665**	**1,931**
Universities	15,053	14,971	10,880	10,064	1,111	1,348	1,553	2,104	1,279	1,355	230	100
Liberal arts	7,396	5,418	2,100	2,048	---	---	970	420	3,600	2,350	726	600
Teachers	4,565	2,306	3,610	1,371	---	---	630	610	50	50	275	275
Technological	527	559	150	306	---	---	265	226	112	27	---	---
Theological	64	40	---	---	---	---	---	---	64	40	---	---
Other professional	2,809	5,648	728	907	700	1,925	---	---	1,122	1,995	259	821
Junior colleges	2,580	2,010	1,521	945	---	---	584	780	300	150	175	135
West and Southwest	**19,975**	**25,893**	**16,311**	**19,173**	**741**	**2,013**	**1,771**	**2,812**	**900**	**1,580**	**252**	**315**
Universities	14,278	18,768	12,366	14,635	741	2,013	1,171	2,120	---	---	---	---
Liberal arts	2,874	3,809	2,342	3,123	---	---	190	132	240	372	102	182
Teachers	830	1,180	530	720	---	---	300	460	---	---	---	---
Technological	620	1,200	---	---	---	---	---	---	620	1,200	---	---
Theological	235	140	235	140	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Other professional	160	38	120	30	---	---	---	---	40	8	---	---
Junior colleges	978	758	718	525	---	---	110	100	---	---	150	133
Outlying parts	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Universities	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Liberal arts	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Teachers	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Technological	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Theological	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Other professional	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Junior colleges	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

Table 33.—Estimated cost and square feet of *rehabilitation* projects planned by *public* and *private* higher education institutions, first term 1960–61 to first term 1965–66, by functional group, region, and size of institution

(Dollars are in thousands and square feet are in hundreds)

Region and size of institution	Total		Instructional		Research		General		Residential		Other auxiliary	
	Square feet	Cost	Square feet	Cost	Square feet	Cost	Square feet	Cost	Square feet	Cost	Square feet	Cost
Total	**127,127**	**$146,460**	**82,055**	**$86,038**	**14,616**	**$26,838**	**13,276**	**$16,561**	**12,901**	**$12,218**	**4,279**	**$4,805**
Below 500	4,340	3,788	2,181	1,855	-----	-----	940	980	680	318	539	635
500-999	7,119	8,024	2,614	2,922	-----	-----	1,205	1,318	2,580	2,972	720	812
1,000-2,499	21,828	20,188	12,009	9,066	1,007	2,054	3,330	2,812	4,182	4,832	1,300	1,424
2,500-4,999	11,137	10,527	7,645	7,658	574	992	1,219	950	1,469	827	230	100
5,000-9,999	36,534	42,863	23,831	27,135	6,685	8,797	3,897	5,128	1,671	1,170	450	633
10,000 and over	46,169	61,070	33,775	37,402	6,350	14,995	2,685	5,373	2,319	2,099	1,040	1,201
North Atlantic	**32,843**	**41,724**	**16,794**	**22,286**	**7,827**	**10,490**	**3,610**	**4,375**	**3,049**	**2,472**	**1,563**	**2,101**
Below 500	762	930	442	750	-----	-----	20	10	226	70	74	100
500-999	1,583	2,035	334	435	-----	-----	580	550	520	750	149	300
1,000-2,499	2,756	2,350	1,422	950	-----	-----	1,110	1,100	224	300	-----	-----
2,500-4,999	3,235	3,887	1,615	2,663	451	597	-----	-----	1,169	627	-----	-----
5,000-9,999	11,299	14,290	4,130	6,226	4,729	5,259	1,350	1,680	790	625	300	500
10,000 and over	13,208	18,232	8,851	11,262	2,647	4,634	550	1,035	120	100	1,040	1,201
Great Lakes and Plains	**41,315**	**47,891**	**29,961**	**28,938**	**4,237**	**11,062**	**3,893**	**5,234**	**2,425**	**2,199**	**799**	**458**
Below 500	583	620	290	320	-----	-----	170	200	-----	-----	123	100
500-999	1,335	1,495	525	575	-----	-----	160	150	400	560	250	210
1,000-2,499	6,718	4,962	4,331	2,987	307	129	1,430	1,248	224	450	426	148
2,500-4,999	1,849	1,579	1,849	1,579	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
5,000-9,999	9,179	8,884	7,085	6,846	1,050	1,407	494	131	550	500	-----	-----
10,000 and over	21,651	30,351	15,881	16,631	2,880	9,526	1,639	3,505	1,251	689	-----	-----
Southeast	**32,994**	**30,952**	**18,989**	**15,641**	**1,811**	**3,273**	**4,002**	**4,140**	**6,527**	**5,967**	**1,665**	**1,931**
Below 500	2,476	1,965	970	520	-----	-----	750	770	414	240	342	435
500-999	2,921	3,175	941	1,175	-----	-----	295	490	1,420	1,290	265	220
1,000-2,499	10,012	9,339	4,700	3,056	700	1,925	670	300	3,114	2,882	828	1,176
2,500-4,999	4,911	3,911	3,239	2,566	123	395	1,019	650	300	200	230	100
5,000-9,999	10,585	10,252	8,762	8,074	224	203	1,268	1,930	331	45	-----	-----
10,000 and over	2,089	2,310	377	250	764	750	-----	-----	948	1,310	-----	-----
West and Southwest	**19,975**	**25,893**	**16,311**	**19,173**	**741**	**2,013**	**1,771**	**2,812**	**900**	**1,580**	**252**	**315**
Below 500	519	273	479	265	-----	-----	-----	-----	40	8	-----	-----
500-999	1,280	1,319	814	737	-----	-----	170	128	240	372	56	82
1,000-2,499	2,342	3,537	1,556	2,073	-----	-----	120	164	620	1,200	46	100
2,500-4,999	1,142	1,150	942	850	-----	-----	200	300	-----	-----	-----	-----
5,000-9,999	5,471	9,437	3,854	5,989	682	1,928	785	1,387	-----	-----	150	133
10,000 and over	9,221	10,177	8,666	9,259	59	85	496	833	-----	-----	-----	-----
Outlying parts	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Below 500	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
500-999	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
1,000-2,499	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
2,500-4,999	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
5,000-9,999	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
10,000 and over	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

CHAPTER VIII

Conclusion

IF GROWTH IN ENROLLMENT were at a uniform rate and promised to be evenly distributed among institutions of higher education, the task of planning for growth would be greatly simplified; however, this is not the case. The qualities attributed to an individual institution, such as superior personnel or facilities or low cost, bring large numbers of applicants but also imply a point of saturation; someone must face the problem of what to do with the overflow.

Planning for Growth

Privately controlled institutions are free to reject any and all applicants in excess of their ceilings—ceilings imposed by their own institutional philosophy or by physical limitations or by financial stringency. But publicly controlled institutions are ultimately subject to the will of the electorate. When a public institution finds it necessary to limit its acceptance of qualified applicants because of lack of facilities, the people seek other places to send their children and, if necessary, they start new colleges.

The first effect, therefore, of the pressure of burgeoning enrollments is a probable disproportionate rate of growth among the various types and sizes of institutions. Respondents to this survey have confirmed this diagnosis, but the raw data do not tell the whole story. In general, the larger the size category, the lower the percent of planned growth (see table K). But by 1965–66 some of the reporting institutions will no longer classify for the group in which they reported in 1960–61. They will be in a group of institutional type or size whose prospects for accommodating increased numbers of students are more limited.

Only 4 percent (70) of the responding institutions (1,604) had enrollments of 10,000 and over, and yet those 70 institutions enrolled over a third of all of the full-time and part-time students in 1960–61. Their reported plans to accommodate additional students by 1965–66 amounted to a rate of increase of about 35 percent, which was much lower than the average rate of increase for all sizes. In contrast, the projections of enrollments for 1965–66 by the U.S. Office of Education point to a growth rate of 44 percent. However, this is not the extent of the enrollment pressure so far as public institutions are concerned. The private institutions responding to this survey admit, in effect, that they will not be in a position to accommodate an increased enrollment of 44 percent by 1965–66. Thus, if the youth of the Nation are to be given the opportunity to realize their intellectual potential to the extent which the national interest demands, the public institutions will be called upon to provide more than a 44-percent increase. It will require a 53-percent increase in instructional accommodations in public institutions to provide their proportionate share and to serve the overflow from the private institutions.

The gap then between the 35-percent increase planned by large institutions and the 53-percent implied increase for public institutions gives some indication of the possible acceleration in the growth of small and medium-sized institutions. A small- or medium-sized institution may expect to grow faster than the average if it can provide adequate facilities and a qualified staff. In addition, the birthrate of new colleges may be expected to rise sharply.

New Colleges

In a survey such as this, endeavoring to accumulate data on the aggregate planning of the Nation's colleges and universities, there is at least one notable gap—that part of the accommodations and facilities which will be provided by institutions not yet in being. In an informal inquiry made early in 1962, the *Architectural Forum*[1] found prospects for a possible 200 new colleges and universities in the near future. A large portion of the new institutions may be expected to be in the junior college category. How will this eventuality modify the gross data developed by this survey?

The 413 junior colleges responding in this survey had an average enrollment of 1,124 full-time and part-time students. The additional number of students which the existing junior colleges were planning to accommodate by 1965–66 computed to a 55-percent increase. This was a much higher rate of increase than was planned by all institutions combined, and the advent of new junior colleges would boost the rate still higher. If there should be as many as 100 new junior colleges in the 5-year period (experts expect from 20 to 25 a year) and if their average opening enrollment should be 400, the 40,000 enrollments additional to those anticipated by the 413 existing junior colleges would compute to a 64-percent increase in enrollments for the junior college category. Reported developments in individual States such as California and Florida tend to indicate that forecasts in that range are, if anything, too conservative.

By 1965–66 some of the junior colleges will have become 4-year colleges, will tend to retain their students longer, and, by developing broader programs, will have increased their potential to attract new enrollments. They will be in a better position to lighten the load on the large universities.

Large universities have been and are creating branch campuses, especially in situations where the main campus is located at some distance from a large city. Such branches may be in the form of extension centers, and the bulk of their enrollments may be in part-time evening classes.

Based on data reported by respondents in this survey, the rate of increase in full-time students is expected to be higher than the increase in part-time students, 41 percent vs. 38 percent. Likewise, the rate of increase in graduate students is expected to exceed that of undergraduate students. In both cases, the implication for physical facilities is an increase of need greater than if the converse were true. Not only are facilities and equipment for graduate research generally more expensive, but a larger portion of graduate students are married and require apartment-type housing.

Residential Accommodations

Given a normal amount of foresight, the providing of residential accommodations for college students is not so difficult as the providing of instructional, research, and general facilities. Essentially, it is a matter of projecting the total increase in enrollment, determining what share of that number is the housing responsibility of the institution, and furnishing bed and board at an appropriate quality level for that number. Revenue bonds will supply any reasonable deficit in capital funds. The broad powers of the board of control to require students to live on campus may be invoked to keep the residences fully occupied until they are substantially paid for.

Enrollments (opening fall) increased by 22 percent from 1956 to 1960, but resident accommodations for single students increased by 31 percent. In spite of this housing acceleration, data supplied for this survey indicate that there still was a condition of overcrowding in residential facilities in 1960–61. They also indicate the likelihood of a greater percentage of increase in residential accommodations by 1965–66 than in enrollments, 50 percent to 41 percent. However, there is statistical evidence that planning in terms of additional students to be accommodated in residential facilities is not fully supported by planning for the specific physical facilities that would be needed to house them. Rough calculations of square feet of additional residential buildings reported by respondents as being planned would not be sufficient to accommodate the additional number of students whom they report they expect to house.

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[1] "College: the Education Explosion," *Architectural Forum*, p. 51, February 1962.

Private institutions have traditionally housed a larger percentage of their students than have public institutions. Current planning for the near future, however, appears to be reversing the trend. Public institutions were planning to increase their total housing accommodations by 54 percent vs. 46 percent increase by private institutions. Private institutions, on the other hand, were planning to speed up their programs of housing for married students more than were public institutions, 58 percent increase as compared to 33 percent; this would only tend to raise the capacity for married student housing at private institutions to a position nearer parity with similar housing capacity at public institutions.

Utilization Surveys

A prerequisite to any institutional planning for the construction of additional facilities would surely be a study of the current utilization of existing facilities. In some States this is required of all State-controlled institutions. Hearings by committees of Congress have given the implication that, should Federal appropriations be made to assist colleges and universities to provide more instructional buildings, laboratories, libraries, and general facilities, a priority will be given to those institutions which can demonstrate the greatest degree of need after an adequate utilization study. An adequate utilization survey will reveal not only specific shortages of space but also any considerable imbalance between functional groups.

Architectural Planning

Changing styles in building construction involve more than just architectural appearance. Flexibility in the use of space is important in this age of rapidly changing emphases in programs and teaching methods. In these days a wider selection is expected in fixtures, in equipment, in appointments, in finishes, and in colors. This may be illustrated by the case of college dormitories. Low cost per student was once the watchword, and some dormitories gave the impression of cellblocks. Now, according to exhibits presented at meetings of college housing officers, more attention is being given to the life experience values of a variety in unit design, more latitude for individual preference, and greater personal privacy. These values can be achieved without a cost penalty if the planning is adequate.

Use of Funds

From a study of the tables distributing the cost of construction by source of funds, it would seem possible to be more discriminating in the use of undesignated capital funds. Some instances are known wherein undesignated funds were used to construct residence halls and other auxiliary facilities which could have been built by means of revenue bonds and made to pay for themselves, while at the same time there was great need for laboratory buildings, classroom buildings, and libraries.

If, as the responses indicate, there had been as late as 1961 no financial planning in two-thirds of the prospective construction on which completion was expected by fall 1965 for private institutions, and no financial planning in 54 percent for public institutions, there is cause for considerable doubt that all structures will be ready by the respective years indicated in the responses.

Definitive Terms for Data

In gathering data for this study which would give some clue as to the degree of overcrowding, it was necessary to use imprecise language in the questionnaire, leaving open to a wide variety of interpretations such matters as "full-time" and "part-time" students, "normal operating practices," "educational standards," "space utilization," "institutional policy," and "any other factors which have a direct relationship to the ability of an institution to accommodate students." So many inexact factors in the baseline from which judgments must be made in each instance tend to reduce the compatibility of the data. Surveys such as this could be more meaningful if there were a greater degree of definitiveness in the data reported. Some progress in this direction was evident in the responses of most of the institutions known to have professional planning personnel. They provided compatible data based upon common concepts of what was desired in the way of statistical information. On the other hand, many responses needed a large amount of editing, revealing a lack of understanding or a questionable interpretation on the part of the respondent. The existence of standard or widely accepted definitions of certain terms would have tended to alleviate this condition.

Some progress has been made in the direction of definitiveness. The delineation of types of institutions has been achieved. Enrollment figures still tend to lack a constant of value, although "full-time," "part-time," and "full-time equivalent" are fairly compatible; these terms help in accumulating data on teaching load and faculty-student ratios. For *facilities* reporting and planning purposes, definitions of enrollment are needed that will have significance for determining space needs in physical terms. One institution may consider itself overcrowded if it has 125 gross square feet of instructional space per student, whereas another would be glad to achieve that figure. Also there are varying ratios of gross square feet to assignable space.

In construction costs, the intention for purposes of compatibility was to exclude all equipment except fixed equipment. In many cases, fixed equipment was not segregated from other equipment in the building budget.

Higher education professional personnel, through their respective professional associations, are capable of resolving the problems of uniform terms involved in gathering compatible physical facilities data. It would be a service to their profession and to their institutions, and to the Office of Education in carrying out its responsibility for reporting such data, if steps can be taken in that direction.

Appendix

DEPARTMENT OF
HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE
OFFICE OF EDUCATION
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

July 10, 1961

To the President:

Time is running short for constructing the higher education facilities that will be needed to accommodate enrollments anticipated by 1965. We should like to be in a position to reflect your projected enrollment and building plans to Congress or to any other agencies that might help with the financing of these facilities.

To get a better picture of the plans of our higher education institutions we are asking three basic questions: (1) What is your existing, potential, and projected enrollment? (2) What are your facilities plans in the next 5 years? (3) Which of these facilities can you finance? To make these data most useful, we have added requests for information on function of buildings projected, cost, and sources of funds.

This study will be conducted by Dr. William S. Fuller, Specialist for Physical Facilities, under the supervision of Dr. W. Robert Bokelman, Chief, Business Administration Section. Any questions concerning the study should be directed to one of them.

Please refer the attached forms to the institutional officials who have responsibility for directing and coordinating enrollment projections and physical facilities planning, unless you plan to complete them yourself. A reply by or before August 15 will help us to best present your needs and plans.

My personal thanks for your cooperation.

Sincerely yours,

E. V. Hollis

Ernest V. Hollis
Director, College and
University Administration Branch
Division of Higher Education

Enclosure

GENERAL INFORMATION

The enclosed set of forms has two sections. Section A requests the existing (first term 1960-61), potential (first term 1960-61), and projected (first term 1965-66) student enrollments which are or will be accommodated in your institution; section B requests data on the physical facilities construction which is underway, planned, or projected to be completed by the first term of the college year 1965-66.

These data will assist in indicating answers to the following questions:

a. What is the gap, if any, between the summation of the individual institutional enrollment plans in 1965-66 and the available projections of the anticipated college enrollment demand in 1965-66 as based on the aggregate population and college participation?

b. Can additional students be housed in the existing instructional and residential facilities in our colleges and universities? If so, where are these vacancies geographically located and in what type or kind of institution?

c. To what extent are existing college and university facilities overcrowded?

d. What is the projected need for college and university facilities by the college year 1965-66?

e. For what portion of the projected need for facilities are funds not available or foreseeable?

f. What types or kinds of facilities are needed?

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

1. An institution should report on separate forms each campus, branch, and sponsored research center (existing and projected by 1965) which is physically separated from the main campus. Also report on separate forms (and do not include elsewhere) data for medical, dental, and nursing facilities whether on main campus or elsewhere.

2. If your institution is not planning to construct new facilities or undertake major renovation, modernization, or remodeling of existing facilities, please complete only section A of the questionnaire. (Major renovation, modernization, or remodeling is defined as any such project over $10,000 which is regarded as capital outlay.)

3. Comments which help to interpret the needs and plans of the institution as presented by the data collected on these forms are to be encouraged and will be welcomed.

DETAILED INSTRUCTIONS—Section A

1. Definitions

   a. A full-time student is one who is carrying at least 75 percent of the student-hour load normally recommended for such students.

   b. A part-time student is one who is carrying an academic schedule lighter than that of a full-time student. Do not include correspondence students, those students taking courses only by radio or television off campus, students enrolled only for individual lessons or short courses, or auditors. If you are planning additional facilities primarily for part-time students at your institution, please use a portion of this form, or attach a sheet of paper to the form, to explain your situation.

   c. An undergraduate student is one whose course of study is designed to lead to the first-level (bachelors or first professional) degree in a given field.

   d. A graduate student is one who has attained a first-level degree and whose course of study is designed to lead to a second-level or doctorate degree in a given field.

2. The determination of the additional number of students who could have been accommodated, or the number of students beyond your normal operating practices and educational standards that were accommodated in existing facilities, and the projection of the number of students which will be accommodated in instructional facilities in 1965-66, should take into consideration not only physical facilities, but also faculty and staff, methods of instruction, space utilization, institutional policy, and any other factors which have a direct relationship to the ability of an institution to accommodate students. For example, an institution which now has all of its instructional facilities in satisfactory condition might increase its ability to accommodate additional students through the use of improved scheduling and space utilization practices; however, the same institution might be limited in accepting the additional students because of limited residential facilities or policies concerning the size of the institution, etc. All factors should be considered in making these determinations.

3. The normal operating practice of the institution is the determinant in the ability of the institution to accommodate students in residential facilities. In the case of married student facilities, report only the number of units (apartments) not the number of students.

DETAILED INSTRUCTIONS—Section B

Additional copies of this form are available if the spaces in the copies provided are not sufficient to report the facilities needs of each campus, branch, or professional college.

If the institution has plans to acquire an existing facility through purchase or other means, please report this facility in section B and write in the word "acquired" in column B above the planned date of acquisition.

If a facility is to be shared with another institution, please report only that portion which is to be used by your institution and indicate in column K of section B the institution with which it will be shared. If this instruction is not feasible, please explain.

A. PROJECT NAME OR NUMBER: Enter in this column the identifying project name or number of the planned facility.

B. COLLEGE YEAR COMPLETION EXPECTED: Place in column B the college year that this facility is expected to be completed and occupied. For example, the entry 1962-63 indicates that the building would be completed and used during the 1962 fall term.

C. EFFECT OF FACILITY: Place in column C the code number which best illustrates the effect of the project on the existing campus. If the project effects the campus more than one way, please use two or more lines to report the project prorating between lines where necessary. For example, if a new building replaces an old building (this assumes that the old building is not continued in use) and also adds a substantial number of square footage beyond the square footage of the old building, use both codes 1 and 3 on two separate lines prorating the other data where necessary.

CODE NO.:
1. New facility. (A building which adds new square footage to the campus.)
2. Addition to an existing facility.
3. Replacement of an existing facility. (A new building replacing an old building of approximately the same square footage. The old building, in this case, should not be continued in use. The one facility could replace several old facilities, such as temporary buildings.)
4. Renovation, modernization, or remodeling of existing facilities.

D. PLANNING STAGE: Place the appropriate code number in column D to show the present planning stage of the project. The word "Board" below refers to the Board of Trustees or other governing board.

CODE NO.:
1. Construction in progress, facility to be completed after the beginning of first term of college year 1960-61.
2. Plans approved by Board and financing arranged.
3. Plans approved by Board but financing not yet arranged.
4. Project but not plans approved by Board.
5. Need recognized and project conceived by institution but not approved by Board.

E-F. PRIMARY AND SECONDARY FUNCTIONS: (Codes are listed on reverse side.) Of the categories listed, select the code which is most appropriate for the primary function of the needed facility and place it in column E. If the facility will serve more than one function, place the appropriate code for the secondary function in column F. A facility should be designated as "multipurpose" (#79) only if it serves three or more basic functions approximately equally. If your project does not "fit" the codes provided, please explain in column K.

Please note that Campus Improvements codes should be used only when they are considered a project by themselves, e.g., do not use code #91 for landscaping which is to be a part of the normal construction procedure of a new facility--do use code #91 to indicate separate projects and contracts.

G. ESTIMATED GROSS SQUARE FEET: Enter in column G the estimated gross square feet of the project. Include all area, at each floor level with clear standing headroom (6'6" minimum) within the principal outside faces of the exterior walls. (Do not report the areas of such capital additions as parking lots.)

H. ESTIMATED PROJECT COST: Include in column H the estimated dollar amount of each project including land (if purchase is necessary for construction), construction contract costs, site improvements, utility connections, fixed equipment, contingencies, fees (architect, engineer, consultant), legal and administrative expenses and interest during construction.

I-J. FINANCING-(SOURCES AVAILABLE): (Codes are listed on reverse side.) In column I, use one or more of the codes to indicate the probable source(s) of funds for the construction of each project. Provision is made to indicate three possible sources and amounts. Use code 17 if source is unknown.

In column J, enter the expected amount to be received from each of the coded sources listed in column I.

K. REMARKS: This space has been provided to encourage any comments or remarks which may be of assistance in interpreting the data collected on this form.

PRIMARY AND SECONDARY FUNCTION CODES

(For use in columns E and F)

Code	Function
	■ ■ Instructional facilities ■ ■
10	Educational laboratory (demonstration school)
11	Fieldhouse
12	Gymnasium
13	Home management laboratory houses
14	Instructional (academic or classroom)
15	Library
16	Museum
17	Instructional laboratories
18	Swimming pool
19	Teaching hospital
20	Other instructional (specify)
	■ ■ Research facilities ■ ■
30	Agriculture
31	Astronomy
32	Biological
33	Chemistry
34	Mathematics and statistics
35	Physics
36	Other physical sciences
37	Social sciences
38	Dentistry
39	Engineering
40	Medicine
	■ ■ Residential facilities ■ ■
50	Faculty apartments
51	Faculty and staff houses
52	Fraternity and sorority houses
53	Hotel-type accommodations
54	Married student apartments
55	Men's residence hall
56	Women's residence hall
57	President's home
58	Residence hall with separate units for men and for women
59	Other residential (specify)
	■ ■ Auxiliary facilities ■ ■
60	College union or student center
61	Food facilities
62	Infirmary (student health)
63	Other auxiliary enterprises building: bookstore, printing shop, etc. (specify)
	■ ■ General facilities ■ ■
70	Administration building
71	Armory
72	Auditorium
73	Chapel
74	Extension service and experiment station
75	Faculty club and facilities
76	Garage (vehicle storage)
77	Hospital (nonteaching)
78	Maintenance (shops, stores, and services)
79	Multipurpose (specify)
80	Educational office building
81	Stadium
82	Theater
83	Power and heating plant
84	Warehouse
85	Other general (specify)
	■ ■ Campus improvements ■ ■
90	Land acquisition
91	Landscaping and grounds improvement
92	Roads, roadways, walks, bridges, and parking lots
93	Utility service extensions and improvements

FINANCING (SOURCES AVAILABLE) CODES

(For use in column I)

Code	Source
	■ ■ Governmental appropriations ■ ■
1	State government
2	Local government
3	Federal government
	■ ■ Direct tax levy ■ ■
4	State government
5	Local government
	■ ■ General obligation bonds ■ ■
6	Local government
7	State government
8	State authority
9	Institutional
	■ ■ Revenue bonds ■ ■
10	Revenue bonds, other than from the College Housing Loan Program (HHFA)
11	College Housing Loan Program (HHFA)
	■ ■ Other ■ ■
12	Gifts and grants
13	Current funds
14	Investment of or borrowed from endowment funds
15	Investment of or borrowed from other college funds
16	Borrowed from private or commercial sources outside the institution
17	Source unknown
18	Other (specify)

OE-DHE-673 (6-61)

SEE INSTRUCTIONS FOR DEFINITIONS OF TERMS USED

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE
OFFICE OF EDUCATION
WASHINGTON 25, D.C.

BUDGET BUREAU NO. 51R-365
APPROVAL EXPIRES: 12-31-61

COLLEGE AND UNIVERSITY ENROLLMENT AND FACILITIES SURVEY, 1961-65

SECTION A

STATE	NAME OF INSTITUTION		NAME OF REPORTING BRANCH
INFORMATION SUPPLIED BY *(Name & Title)*		DATE	BRANCHES EXCLUDED
WILL YOUR INSTITUTION APPROVE THE RELEASE TO THE PUBLIC, INSTITUTION—BY—INSTITUTION DATA CONTAINED IN THIS SURVEY? ☐ YES ☐ NO			

1. EXISTING AND POTENTIAL STUDENT ENROLLMENT

(First Term of College Year 1960–61)

BASED ON DATA AVAILABLE OR YOUR INSTITUTION'S POLICIES & NORMAL OPERATING PRACTICES AND THE JUDGMENT OF YOUR CHIEF ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICER(S) WHAT IS THE –	INSTRUCTIONAL FACILITIES				RESIDENTIAL FACILITIES		
	FULL-TIME		PART-TIME		MEN	WOMEN	MARRIED UNITS
	UNDER-GRADUATE	GRADUATE	UNDER-GRADUATE	GRADUATE			
a. Number of students actually accommodated in existing facilities (1960–61) ?							
b. Number of additional students that could have been accommodated in your existing facilities (1960–61) ?							
c. Number of students beyond your normal operating practices & educational standards that were accommodated in existing facilities (1960–61) ?							

2. PROJECTED STUDENT ENROLLMENT

(First Term of College Year 1965–66)

BASED ON YOUR INSTITUTION'S ANTICIPATED EDUCATIONAL PROGRAMS, POLICIES, & PLANS AND THE JUDMENT OF YOUR CHIEF ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICER(S) WHAT IS THE –	INSTRUCTIONAL FACILITIES				RESIDENTIAL FACILITIES		
	FULL-TIME		PART-TIME		MEN	WOMEN	MARRIED UNITS
	UNDER-GRADUATE	GRADUATE	UNDER-GRADUATE	GRADUATE			
a. Number of students you plan to accommodate the first term of college year 1965–66 ?							
b. Number of students that will be accomodated if those projects which are coded #5 in SECTION B, column D, *(e.g. need recognized & project conceived by institution but not approved)* are not constructed by the first term of college year 1965–66 *(This may be equal to or less than item 2a.)* ?							

3. Have the projected enrollment figures in items 2a and 2b above received official sanction from your Board of Trustees or other governing body? ☐ YES ☐ NO

SEE REVERSE FOR SECTION B

FOR OE USE ONLY
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OE-DHE-673 (6-61)

SEE INSTRUCTIONS FOR DEFINITIONS OF TERMS USED AND FOR CODE NOS.

COLLEGE AND UNIVERSITY ENROLLMENT AND FACILITIES SURVEY, 1961-65

SECTION B

PROJECTED PHYSICAL FACILITIES

☐ CHECK HERE IF NO ADDITIONAL FACILITIES OR MAJOR ALTERATIONS ARE CONTEMPLATED BY 1965
(If checked do not complete this section)

ITEM NO.	PROJECT NAME OR NUMBER A	COMPLETION EXPECTED *(College Year)* B	EFFECT OF FACILITY *(Code No.)* C	PLANNING STAGE *(Code No.)* D	PRIMARY FUNCTION *(Code No.)* E	SECONDARY FUNCTION *(Code No.)* F	ESTIMATED GROSS SQUARE FEET G	ESTIMATED PROJECT COST H	FINANCING		REMARKS K
									SOURCE CODE NO. I	AMOUNT J	
1								$	a	$	
									b	$	
									c	$	
2								$	a	$	
									b	$	
									c	$	
3								$	a	$	
									b	$	
									c	$	
4								$	a	$	
									b	$	
									c	$	
5								$	a	$	
									b	$	
									c	$	
6								$	a	$	
									b	$	
									c	$	
7								$	a	$	
									b	$	
									c	$	
8								$	a	$	
									b	$	
									c	$	
9								$	a	$	
									b	$	
									c	$	
10								$	a	$	
									b	$	
									c	$	

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